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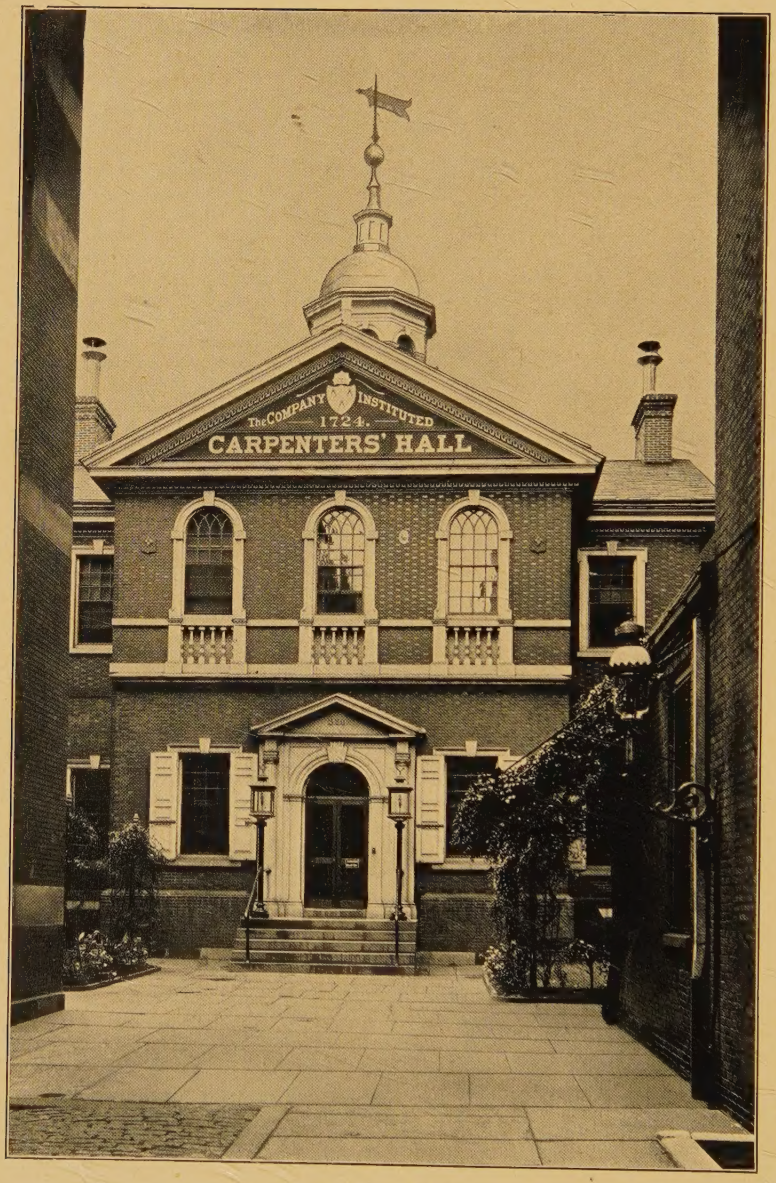

CARPENTERS' HALL

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Library
Science

HISTORY

OF THE

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY

OF

PHILADELPHIA

1820-1920

THE OLDEST FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY
IN AMERICA

BY

JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS

PHILADELPHIA

1924

PREFACE

The Managers of the Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia, at the suggestion of Albert Cook Myers, asked me to write the history of the Company. This I have done, but I could not have completed my task without the advice and assistance of Mr. Myers.

The history was read at a special meeting of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, at 8 o'clock in the evening of February 24th, 1920, the exact anniversary date of the Library's Centennial, Edward S. Sayres acting as President of the Council of the Historical Society and William M. Coates as President of the Apprentices' Library Company.

The History was but a part of the celebration. The Centenary Committee of the Board of Managers of the Apprentices' Library Company consisted of Webster King Wetherill, Chairman; Albert Cook Myers, Secretary; Thomas Lynch Montgomery; Edward S. Sayres; John M. Scott; Rupert Sargent Holland; John Louis Haney; and Frederick H. Shelton, and to this Committee I am indebted for the kindliest coöperation.

JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS.

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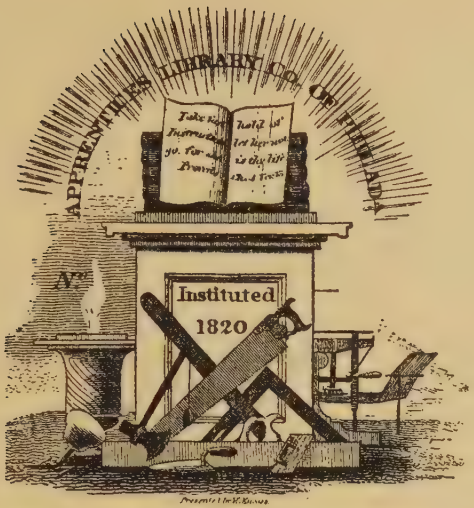
FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE.



SCIENCE, ART, VIRTUE.

THE first quarter of the nineteenth century witnessed a distinct awakening to the fact that man is a social being and cannot live without regard to the claims of his fellows. It witnessed also a general desire for knowledge and a subsequent marked advance in science and art. As John Sergeant put it, in an address he delivered as president of the Apprentices' Library, in 1832: "The progressive dissemination of knowledge is a marked characteristic of the age we live in." It was doubtless the inspiration of this awakening that suggested to three Philadelphians, early in February, 1820, the formation of an Apprentices' Library. In the first minute book of the Library Company, there is a manuscript note, on the inside of the front cover, dated, "Philadelphia, 3rd month 30th, 1865," by Samuel F. Troth, then one of the Managers, which reads as follows:

"In a conversation with the late Thomas Kimber, a few months before his death, he informed me that the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia, had its origin in

his parlor, in a conversation between Daniel B. Smith, Saml. L. Shober and himself, when they determined to call a meeting of citizens, which was accordingly held 2nd mo. 28, 1820, and the institution organized."

Kimber lived at 125 Pine Street in 1820, so that the initial meeting which led to the formation of the Library, was presumably held in the parlor of that house, which was on the south side of Pine Street, the second building from the corner of 5th.

Before they called a public meeting, they held another meeting, at which were present in addition to Smith, Kimber and Shober, Roberts Vaux and Robert I. Evans. This was on 2 Mo. 15th, at 302 Arch Street, Smith's residence, on the south side of Arch Street six doors east of 11th, and its purpose was "to deliberate upon the propriety of forming a company" for the establishment of an Apprentices' Library. It is recorded in the same Minute Book, in the handwriting of Daniel B. Smith, secretary, that "after much free conversation and being agreed in opinion that such a step would be proper," an adjournment was held to meet at the same place upon the 22nd. The same persons with the addition of Philip Garrett and James Cresson, met at the time agreed, and having prepared a draft of a constitution, adjourned to the 24th inst. to meet at Carpenters' Hall, belonging to the old Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia. The purpose of the meeting, as announced in the call, was "to consider the difficulty which young people encountered to obtain suitable reading matter."

There were present at the meeting in Carpenters' Hall on the 24th: Robert I. Evans, Thomas Kimber, John C. Lowber, Benjamin H. Yarnall, John C. Browne, William Kneass, William Strickland, John Richardson, Merritt Canby, John H. Cresson, James Cresson, Samuel Sellers, Blakey Sharpless, Richard Canby, Robert Henry, Samuel L. Shober, John H. Willits, Richard Pax-

Minutes

OF THE

Apprentices Library

Company of

PHILADELPHIA

It having been suggested that many advantages would arise from the establishment of an Apprentices Library, Roberts Vaux, Samuel L Shoben, Thomas Kimber, Robert J Evans & Dan'l B Smith met on the 15th of the 2 month 1820, at No 322 arch St to deliberate upon the propriety of forming a Company for that purpose; after much free conversation & being agreed in opinion that such a step would be proper they adjourned to meet at the same place on the 22d inst. The same persons with the addition of Philip Garret & James Crefson met at the time agreed - & having prepared a draft of a constitution adjourned to the 28th inst to meet at Carpenters Hall, which meeting the names of several persons were mentioned & agreed to.

At a meeting held 2 mo. 28th 1820 at the Carpenters Hall - Present Roberts Vaux, William Fry, Philip Garret, Robt J Evans, Thos Kimber, John C Lowber, Benj. H Yarnall, John C Browne, Wm Kneass, Wm Strickland, John Richardson, Merrit Canby, John H Crefson, James Crefson, Saml Sellers, Blakey Sharpless, Richard Ashford, Robert Henry, Saml L Shoben, John H Mitchell, Rich Paxson, Abraham Miller, Joseph Crefson Dan'l B Smith

son, Abraham Miller, Joseph Cresson, and Daniel B. Smith who acted as secretary and modestly records his name last. The draft of the constitution prepared by Kimber and his associates, was read, and after discussing it, "it was agreed to form a Society for the purpose of establishing a Library for the free use of apprentices." The meeting adjourned to the 28th, when the constitution was adopted, and upon the succeeding evening, the 29th, the following officers were elected:

President,	Secretary,
Horace Binney.	Daniel B. Smith.
Vice President,	Treasurer,
Roberts Vaux.	James Cresson.

Managers,

Clement C. Biddle,	Benjamin Tucker,
Thomas F. Leaming,	Henry Troth,
Philip Garrett,	Jacob Gratz,
Samuel L. Shober,	Richard Oakford,
Benjamin H. Yarnall,	Samuel Canby,
Frederick V. Krug,	Anthony Finley,
William S. Warder,	Abraham Miller,
Robert I. Evans,	Thomas Kimber,
Samuel B. Morris,	Merritt Canby,
Philip F. Mayer,	Lloyd Mifflin,
Robert M. Lewis,	Samuel Sellers, and
Richard C. Wood,	William Price.

Contributions of money and books were solicited, John H. Willits, who was a school teacher and author of a book on physics, was elected Librarian, a "table, desk, 24 chairs, and candlesticks" were procured, and as the Minutes of 1821 record:

"About one hundred volumes were purchased, and the 'Philadelphia Association of Friends for the instruction of Poor Children,' having deposited with the Mana-

The CONSTITUTION of the APPRENTICES' LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia.

Adopted Second month (February) 11th. 1820.

Believing that many benefits would arise from the establishment of a Library of suitable books for the use of Apprentices; that it would promote orderly and virtuous habits; diffuse knowledge and a desire for knowledge; improve the scientific skill of our Mechanics and Manufacturers; increase the benefits of the system of general Education which is now adopted; and advance the prosperity and happiness of the Community.

We, who subscribe the following constitution, do associate under the title of "The Apprentices Library Company of Philadelphia" for the purpose of establishing a Library for the use of the Apprentices of the City of Philadelphia and the adjoining Districts

Article 1

The Company shall meet annually, at such time and place as the By-Laws may direct and fifteen members shall constitute a quorum.

Article 2

The Officers shall be a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary; a Board of Managers to consist of twenty four members, thirteen of whom shall be a quorum to transact business; who shall be chosen annually by ballot.

Article 3.

The President, or in his absence the Vice President, or in the absence of both, a President protempore, shall preside at all meetings, and subscribe all public acts of the Company. In all questions (when a ballot is taken excepted) where an equal division of votes happens, he shall have a casting vote and shall call a special meeting of the Company at the request of four members; due notice thereof being given in two newspapers of the City for four days successively.

Article 4.

The Treasurer, before he enters upon the performance of the duties of his office, shall give a Bond with sureties for the faithful performance of the same, in such sum as the Managers shall require. He shall collect, receive, and keep in trust all monies, owing, paid, and belonging to the Company. He shall pay all orders of the Company, and of the Board of Managers, and annually, or oftener if required, lay before the Company and the Board of Managers, a correct statement of the funds.

Article 5.

The Secretary shall keep fair and correct minutes of the proceedings of the Company, and preserve all papers and documents entrusted to his care.

Article 6.

The Board of Managers shall hold stated meetings at least one in every month, appoint a Chairman, and Secretary, enact rules and regulations for their government and supply vacancies in their own body. The funds of

and (excepting in the case of life-membership) paying one dollar into the Treasury, shall be a member of this Company. Each member shall pay two dollars annually for the use of the Institution, and any member who shall neglect to pay the same for two years successively, provided due notice thereof shall have been given, shall forfeit his right of membership.

Article Ninth

The President, Vice-President, Treasurer & Secretary of the Company shall be ex officio members of the Board of Managers.

Article Tenth

No amendment or alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at a meeting of the Company, when there shall be at least thirty members present.

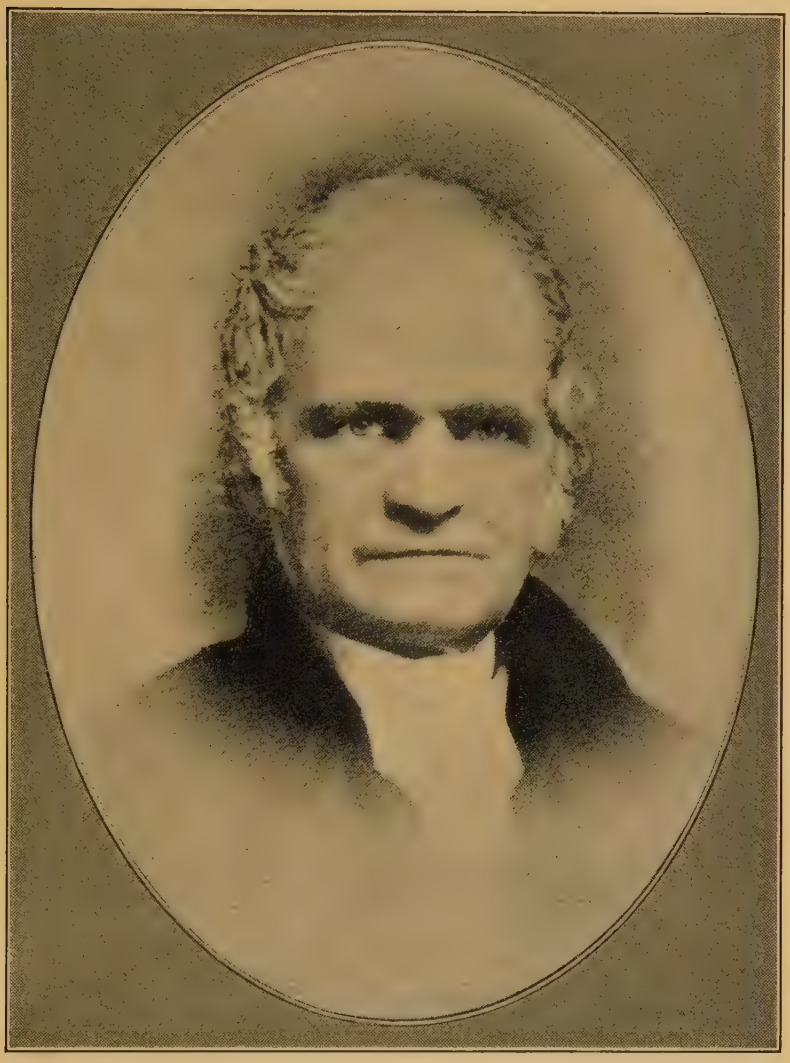
Wm: Binney Life Subscription

Roberts Vaux Life Subscription

D. Lent Smith

Thomas Kimber Life Subscription

Philip Garrett



THOMAS KIMBER

Sam E Thober

Robert J Evans Life Subscriber

Wm Fry

T. I. Whaston

James Bresson

Jac Gratz

Sam. B. Morris Life Subscriptn

Samuel Masonic

Blakey Sharpless

Joshua Kimber

R. Norris Henry

Stephen Wood

Wm Smith

R. E. Wood

John H. Wyeth

Benj: Lucken

Robt Fenlon Life Subscriber

Joseph M. Paul

Franklin Tucker

William Price

Geo. B. Wood

Benj M Collins Lang

Lo. Nuneson

John Richardson Life Subscriptn

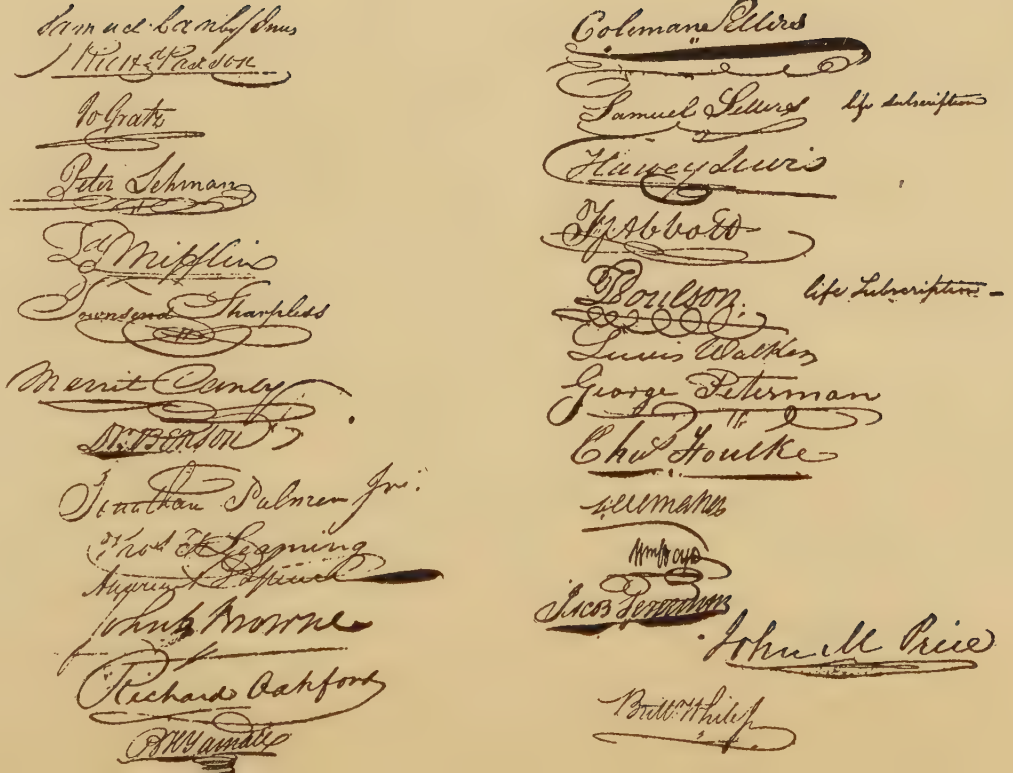
Joseph Bresson

Benjn. Yeatman Life Subscriptn

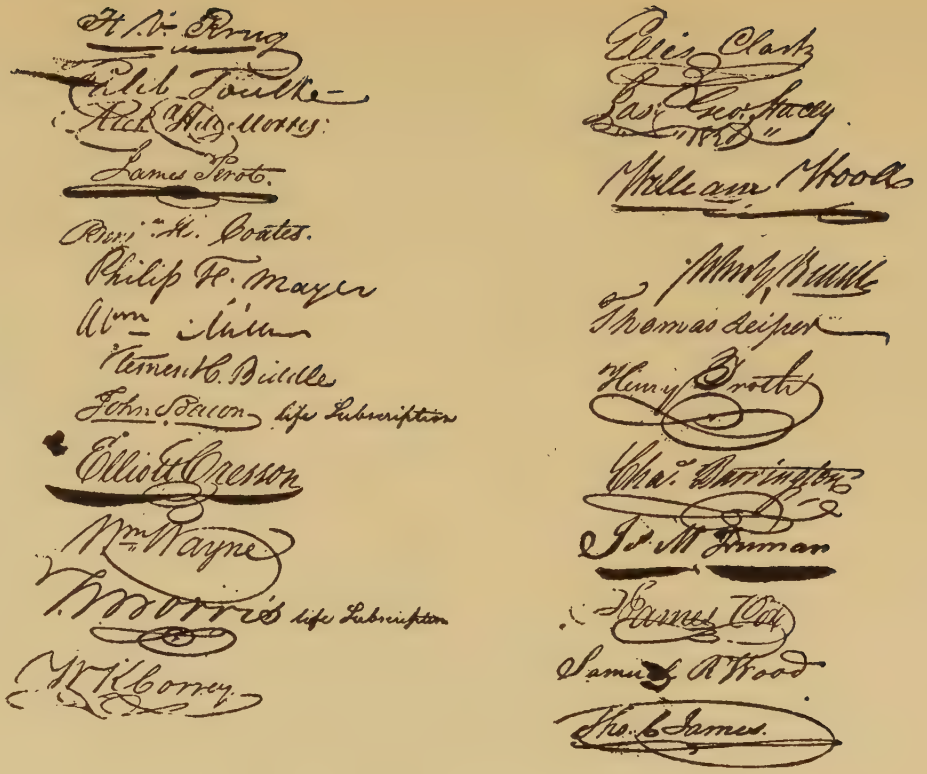
Matthew Ralston

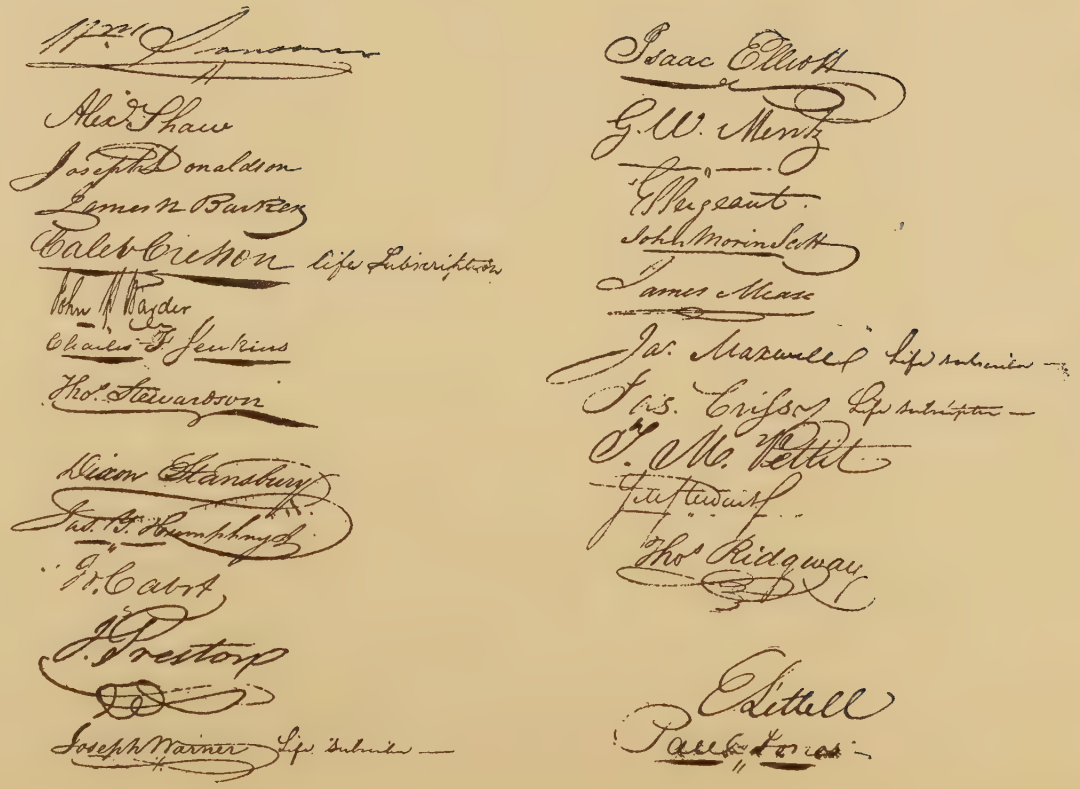
Jno H Bresson

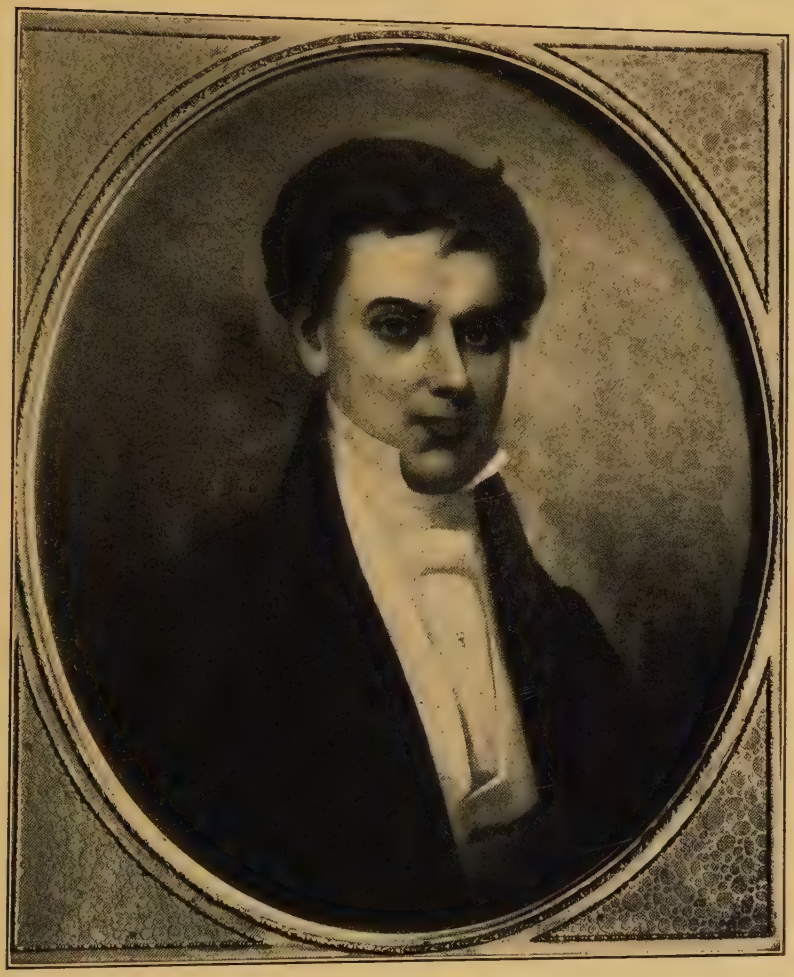
John U. Fraley Life Subscriptn



Daniel B. Smith

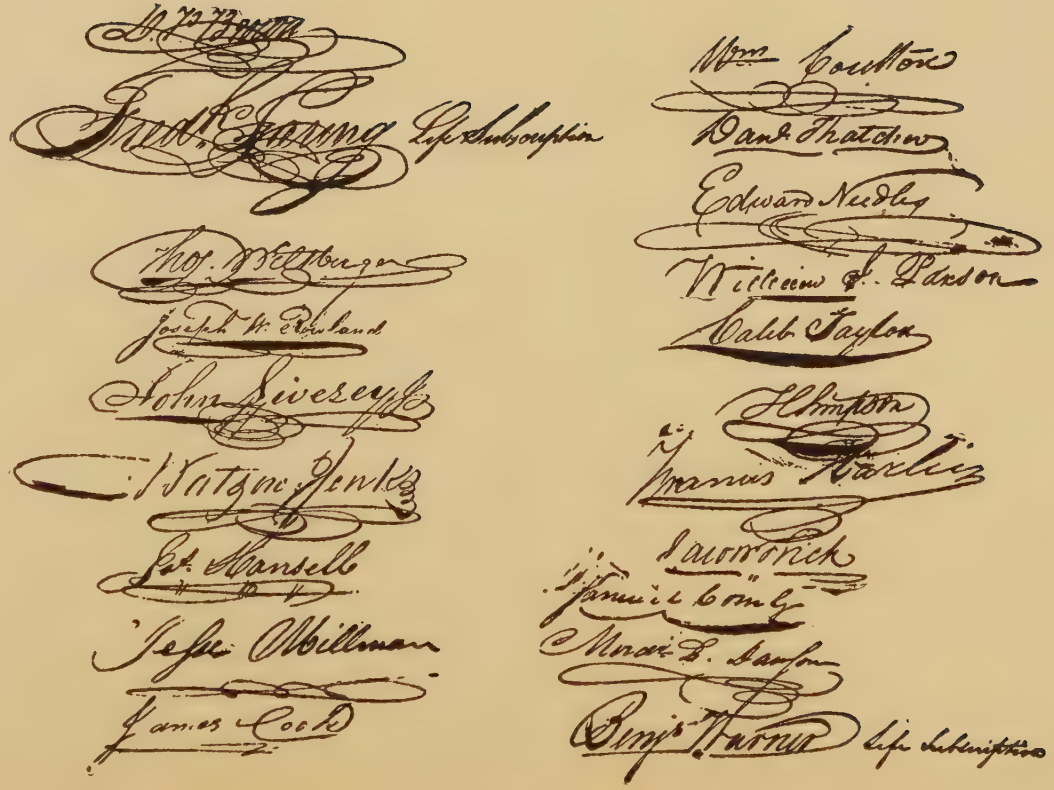


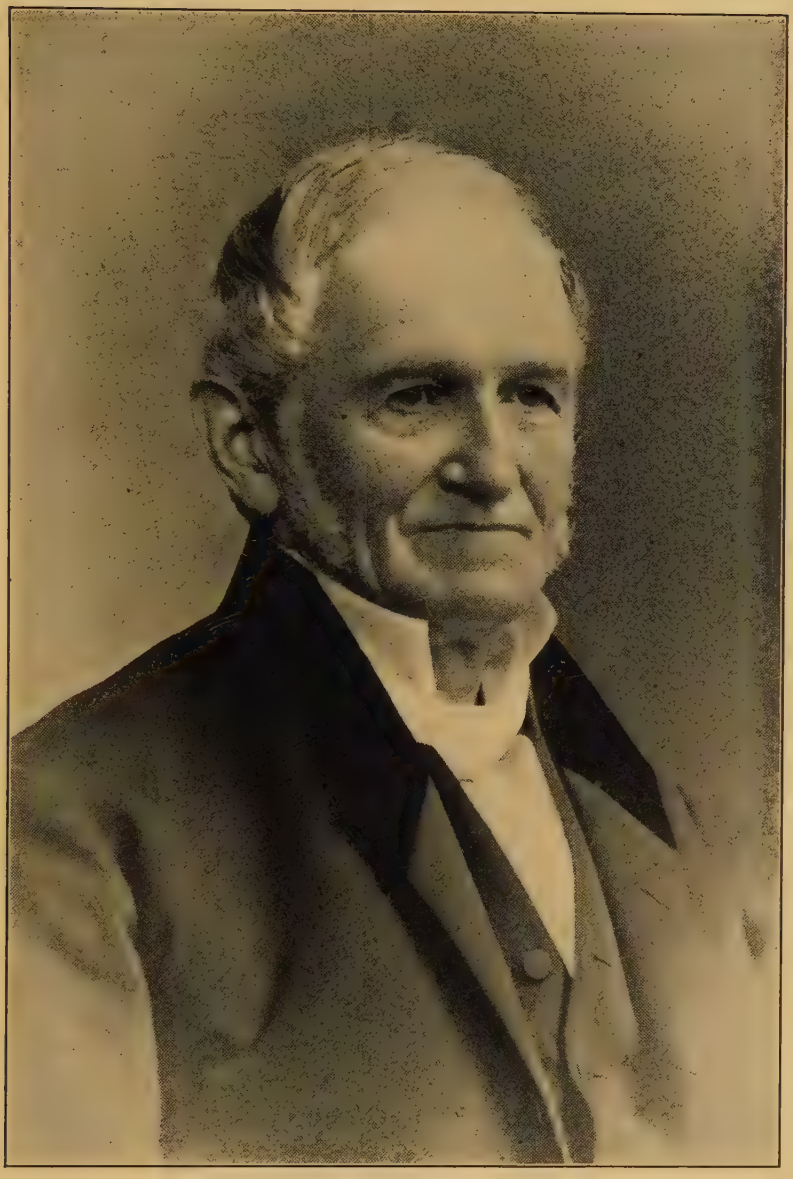




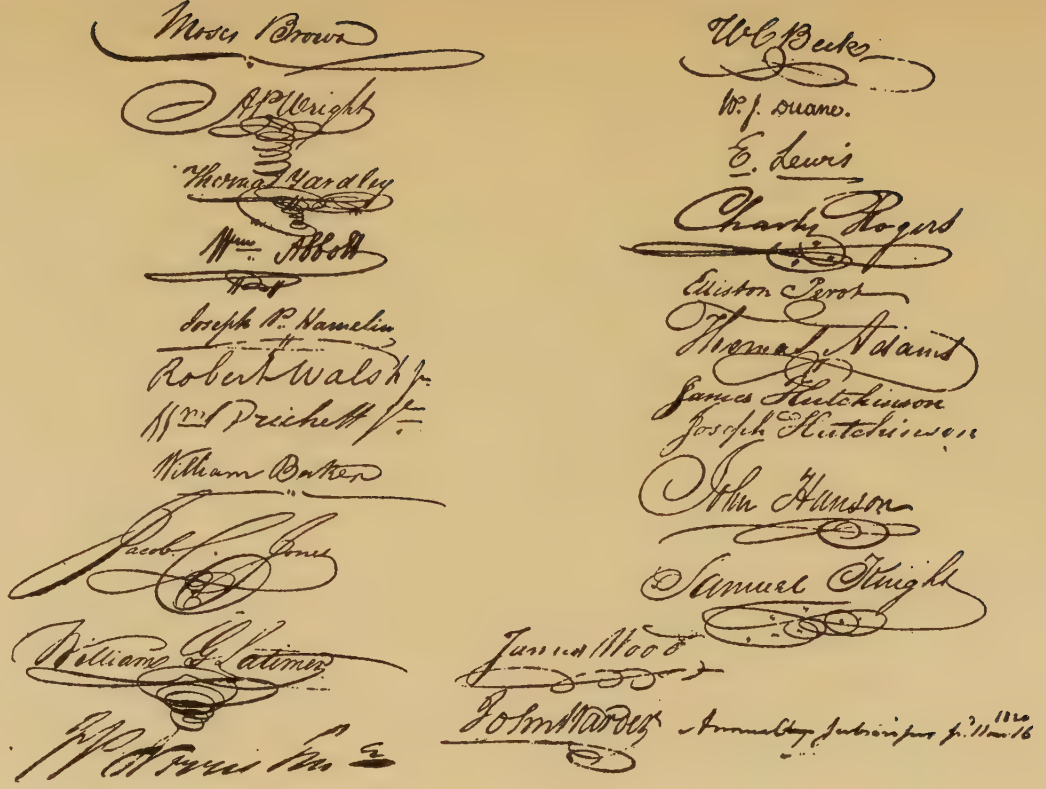
SAMUEL L. SHOBER

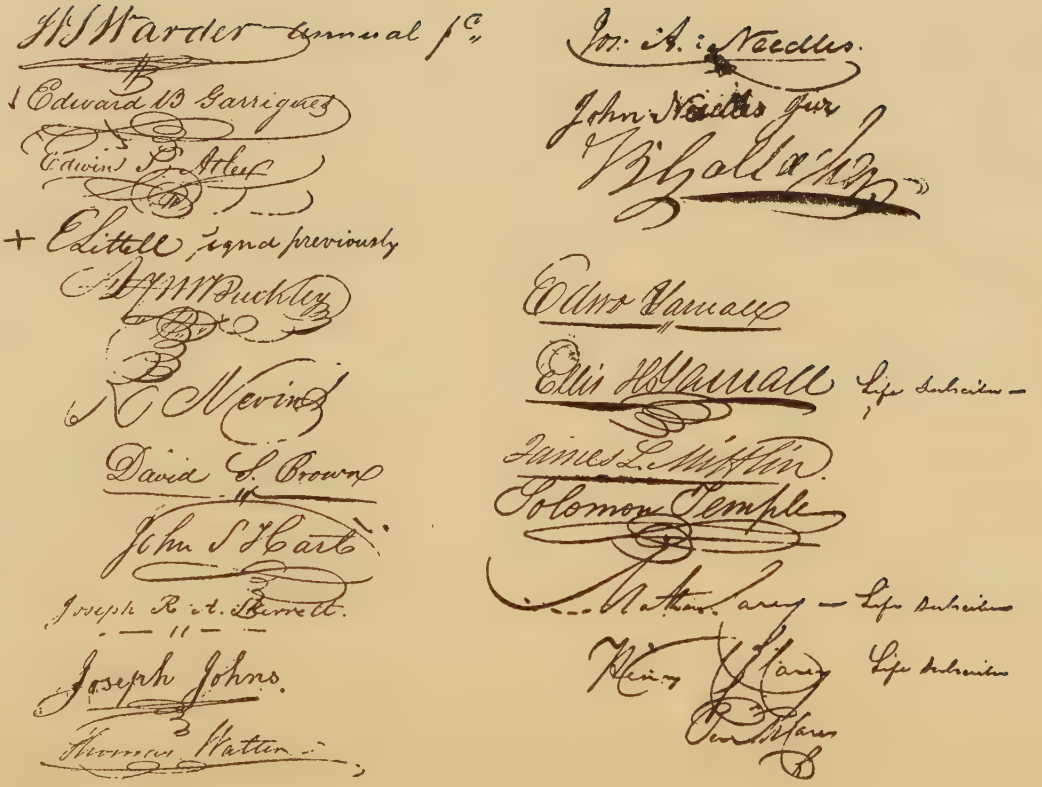
William W. Howell
Wm. C. Brown
Wright
Anthony Morris
Chas. M'Tarbey
Isaac Davis
Calvin Mason
Alexander Patterson &
Charles C. Biddle
William Davis
Peter Wright
David Coggins
James Gray
Wm. Carman
Joseph Sheppard
Walter
Life Subscription
Wm. Potter
Life Subscription
Jacob Howell
Israel Howell
David Rittenhouse

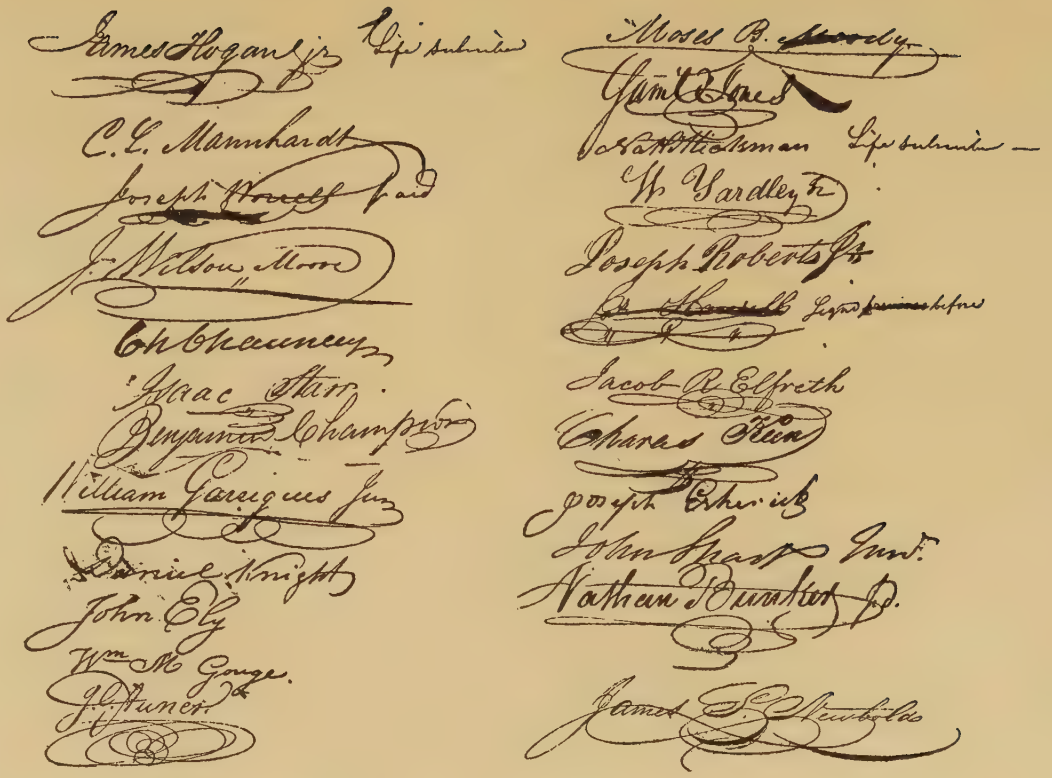

Life subscription
Life subscription

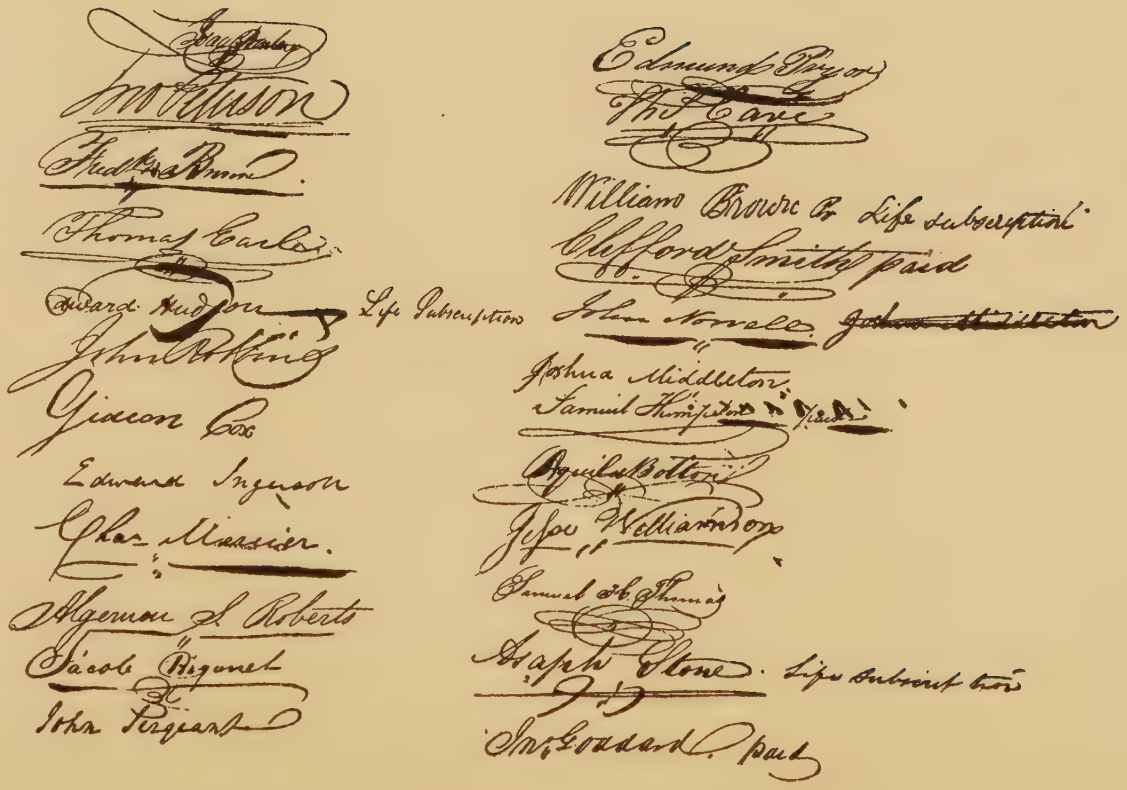


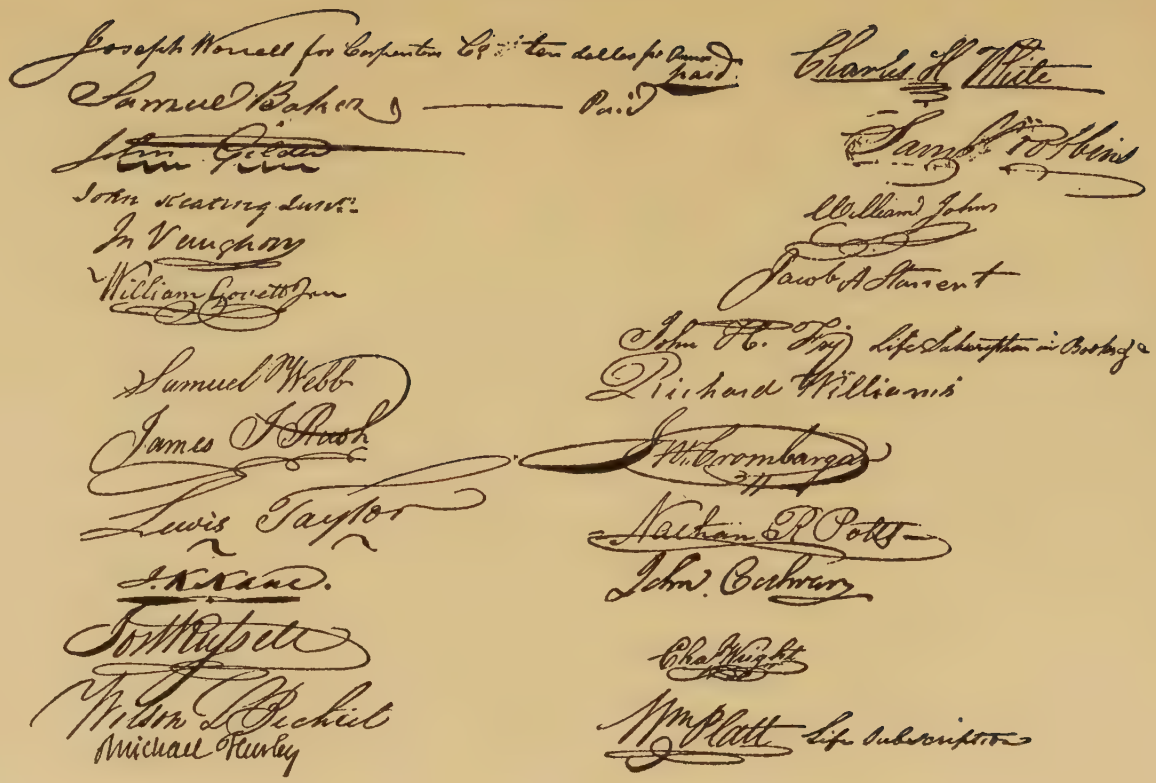
Samuel F. Troth

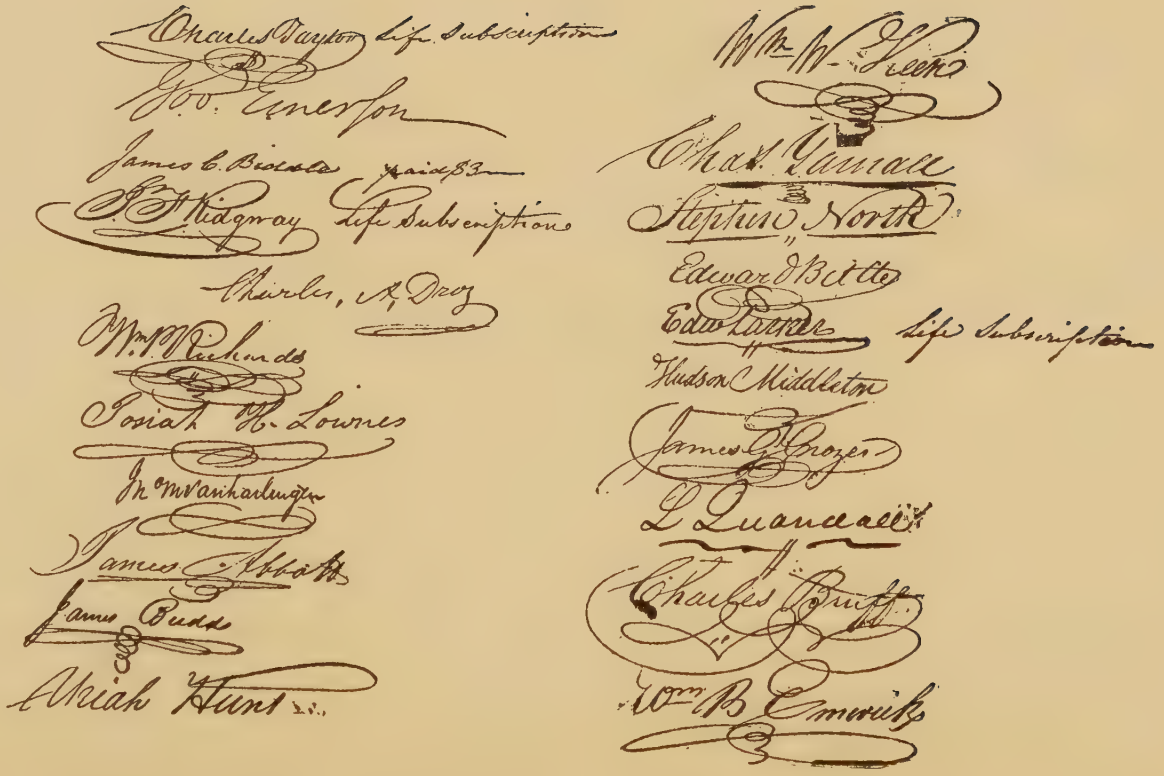



H S Warder Annual $
Edward B Garrigues
Edwin S Atlee
+ E Littell signed previously
Wm Buckley
Mevins
David S Brown
John S Carter
Joseph R & T Barrett
Joseph Johns
Thomas Watson
Jos. A. Needles
John Needles Jun
Edwd Yarnall
Ellis H Yarnall Life Subscriber
James L Mifflin
Solomon Temple
Life Subscriber
Life Subscriber








Charles Dayton Life Subscription
Jno. Emerson
James C. Biesta paid 83
J. J. Ridgway Life Subscription
Charles, N. Dorr
Wm. P. Richards
Josiah M. Lownes
Jn. M. Vanharlingen
James Abbott
James Budd
Uriah Hunt
Wm. W. Keen
Chas. Yarnall
Stephen North
Edward Betts
Edw. Parker Life Subscription
Hudson Middleton
James L. Frazer
L. Yarnall
Charles Smith
Wm. B. Emerick

Geo. Emmert

John Kneass

Jas. C. Atkinson.

Wm. C. Hanwell

Jno. Farr.

Rob. Taylor

John McAllister Jun. - Life Subscription - Paid

Henry Bond

Richd. Price

9 mo. 9. 1822

Paid Life Subscription

Jos. Vaux

Wm. H. Keating

John McOden

Morris Smith

Joseph Comperthwait

Isaiah Hacker

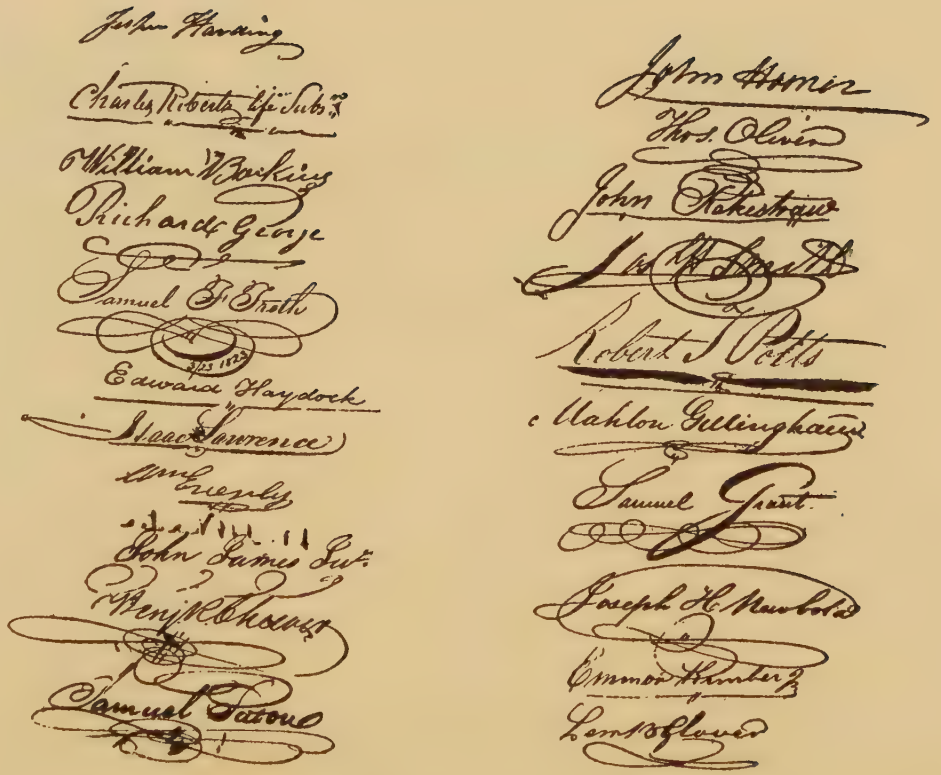
Benjn. Ridgway

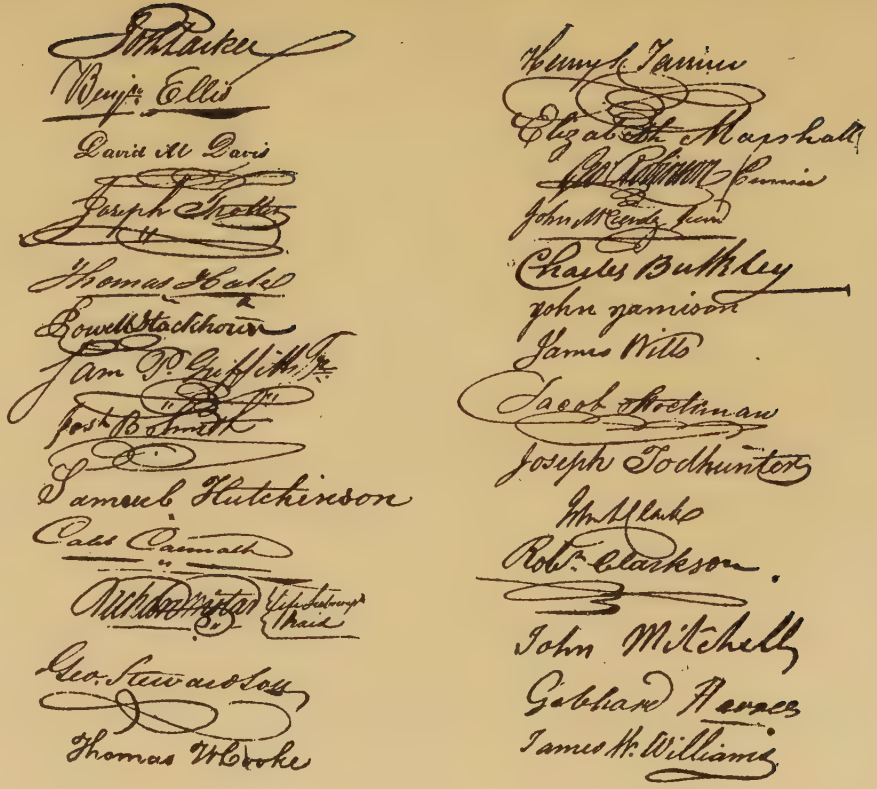
George Wilson

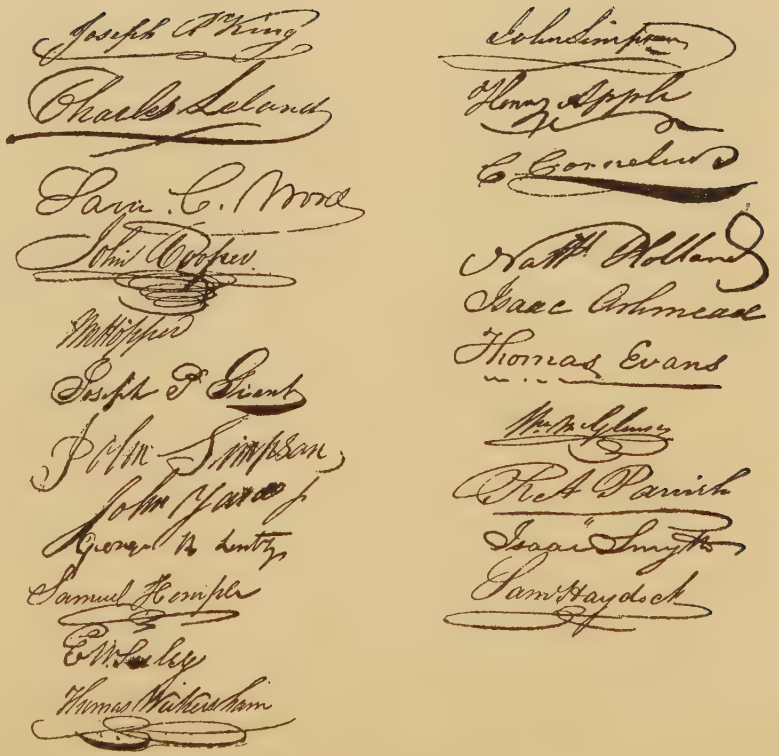
Jos. Williams

Isaac Lloyd

J. Hinkley

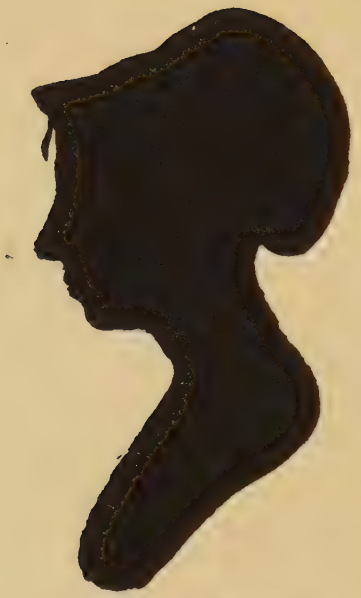






gers the Library belonging to the Adelphi School, consisting of a judicious selection of about two hundred and fifty volumes, the Library was opened on the third day of June in the front room on the second floor of the house No. 100 Chestnut Street." This was Robb and Weinbrenner's Building, on the south side of Chestnut, the third store above 3rd Street. The buildings were then numbered, not by starting another hundred at each square, but by counting the buildings from the Delaware River, the odd numbers being assigned to the north side of the East and West Streets and the even numbers to the south. It had been occupied by the Treasury Department of the United States; then by the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank in 1809, and was taken over by Robb and Weinbrenner, in 1819. They "were celebrated tailors in their time and no gentleman would expect to hold his own in genteel society unless he wore a coat which had come either from them or from Watson's." The number of the building was afterwards changed to 304, and most of us can recollect it as the office of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. The library was supported by annual contributions of $2, from a few citizens, and by the donation of books.

The constitution of the Society was signed by the members, as was the custom in those days, and the names read like a Philadelphia Blue Book or Social Register. It is interesting to observe that one woman signed the articles, Elizabeth Marshall, the grand-daughter of Christopher Marshall the diarist. She was the daughter of Charles Marshall and Patience Parrish his wife and was born in 1768. She has been described as a woman of decided character, good business ability, affable, courteous and well calculated to command respect. When her father, Charles, became bankrupt in 1805 she took charge of his business as druggist at 56 Chestnut Street which had been founded by her grandfather over fifty years before, and she put it upon a firm financial basis and conducted it

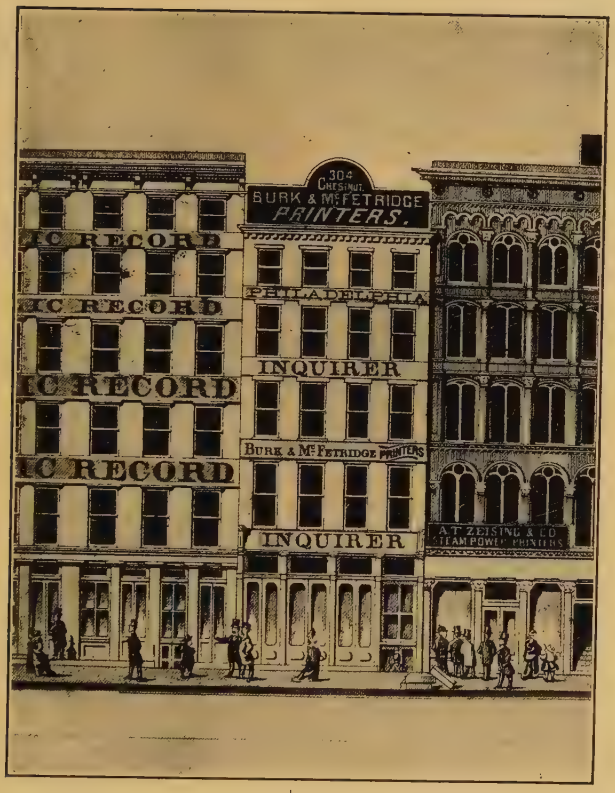


ELIZABETH MARSHALL

until 1825, being as it is claimed, the first woman in Philadelphia to embark upon a commercial career of any magnitude. She died 7 Mo. 26, 1866*.

Upon the 2nd day of the 4th month, the members interested in the enterprise, were constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia," the charter being a special Act of the Legislature, as was then necessary. The preamble of the charter recited that a "number of persons resident in the City of Philadelphia and the adjoining districts, believing that many benefits would arise from the establishment of a library of suitable books for the use of apprentices; that it would promote orderly and virtuous habits, diffuse knowledge and the

*"Elizabeth Marshall, the first Woman Pharmacist in America," by M. I. Wilbert, *American Journal of Pharmacy*, Vol. 76, (Phila., June, 1904) 271-276.



The First Home of the Apprentices' Library

desire for knowledge, improve the scientific skill of mechanics and manufacturers, increase the benefits of the system of general education which is now adopted, and advance the prosperity and happiness of the community," had associated themselves, "for the purpose of establishing a library for the use of apprentices." The charter contained the usual provisions giving the company perpetual succession and the right to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in any court of competent jurisdiction, the latter, a right which the Quaker influence under which the company was incorporated, has never exercised. The Charter also provided that it should be the duty of the Board of Managers to purchase and receive such books as they might think proper, "provided that no book of immoral or other injurious tendency be purchased or received by the said Board or in any manner admitted into the said library."

This Charter was approved by Governor Joseph Heister 4th month 2, 1821. Almost the first thing done by the Managers, after the Charter had been granted, was to authorize their committee on attendance, "to grant the privileges of the library to proper applicants other than apprentices." This was upon 5 Mo. 11, 1821, an important date in the Library's history.

The Charter was afterwards formerly amended, to extend the benefits of the library to such persons over the age of 21 years as the Managers in their discretion should think proper; the amendment was approved 3rd Mo. 24, 1860, by Governor William F. Packer.

It was again amended, to permit the Managers to fix the quorum of their number, and to change the same at pleasure, "provided said quorum should at no time be less than five managers." This amendment was approved by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, 4th Mo. 4, 1866.

Still later, a final amendment was made to the Charter, in which it was recited that the company possessed

a large and valuable collection of books which the Managers desired to make more extensively useful, but were unable to do so in consequence of the amount to which their income was restricted by the original Charter of 1820, namely, that the estate had, and enjoyed, by the company should not yield a clear annual income or profit of more than $3,000., and it was provided by the Amendment, that "the whole clear annual income of the company should not exceed the sum of $20,000, any law to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding." This final amendment was approved 2nd Mo. 21, 1872, by Governor John W. Geary.

The Charter of the venerable institution, whose centenary is now being celebrated, has therefore met the approval of four different Legislatures, and been signed by four Governors of Pennsylvania, and it may be here remarked, that no timidity need be felt by the benevolent, at the present charter restriction of the annual income to $20,000 per annum, because by a General Act of Assembly, June 1, 1915, the limit of all such restrictions is raised to $50,000 per annum, and furthermore the Courts of Common Pleas are authorized, upon petition by a charity, to raise the limit to any amount asked for if the request "can be granted without injury to the public welfare."

Something should here be said of the three men, Kimber, Smith and Shober, whose initial meeting thus led to the organization of the first free circulating library in Philadelphia and the first one or one of the first in America.

Thomas Kimber was born in Philadelphia, 9 Mo. 13, 1789, and died 7 Mo. 29, 1864. He was a son of Caleb and Deborah (Millhouse) Kimber and married Joanna Sophia Shober, daughter of Doctor Samuel and Susanna (Jones) Shober, in Friends' Meeting, Pine Street, 12

Mo. 1, 1819. He was senior partner in the firm of Kimber and Sharpless, who at 93 High Street, now Market, did business as booksellers and stationers. He never published a book he was not willing to introduce to his own family. He was a Controller of the Public Schools, and one of the founders of the Philadelphia Saving Fund, and of Haverford College.

Daniel B. Smith, was the son of Benjamin and Deborah (Morris) Smith and was born 7th Mo. 14, 1792, and died 3 Mo. 29, 1883. He married 6th Mo. 16, 1824, Esther Morton, daughter of John Morton of Philadelphia. He was educated at Burlington, studied pharmacy under John Biddle, a Philadelphia apothecary, with whom he afterwards entered into partnership. Some years later he took into his business a young Englishman from the shop of John Bell of London, and formed the firm of Smith & Hodgson, which at 6th and Arch Streets conducted a successful drug business. Smith was one of the incorporators of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and for 25 years its President. He was also one of the incorporators of the Philadelphia Saving Fund and of the House of Refuge. He was a lover of botany, became a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Franklin Institute, was one of the organizers of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania and its first Corresponding Secretary. In 1830 he took an active interest in Haverford School, afterwards Haverford College, and occupied the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy and English Literature. In 1849 he removed to Germantown, where he lived to his 92nd year, the center of a circle of congenial friends and the owner of a large library which his unimpaired mental vigor enabled him to enjoy to the end of his life.

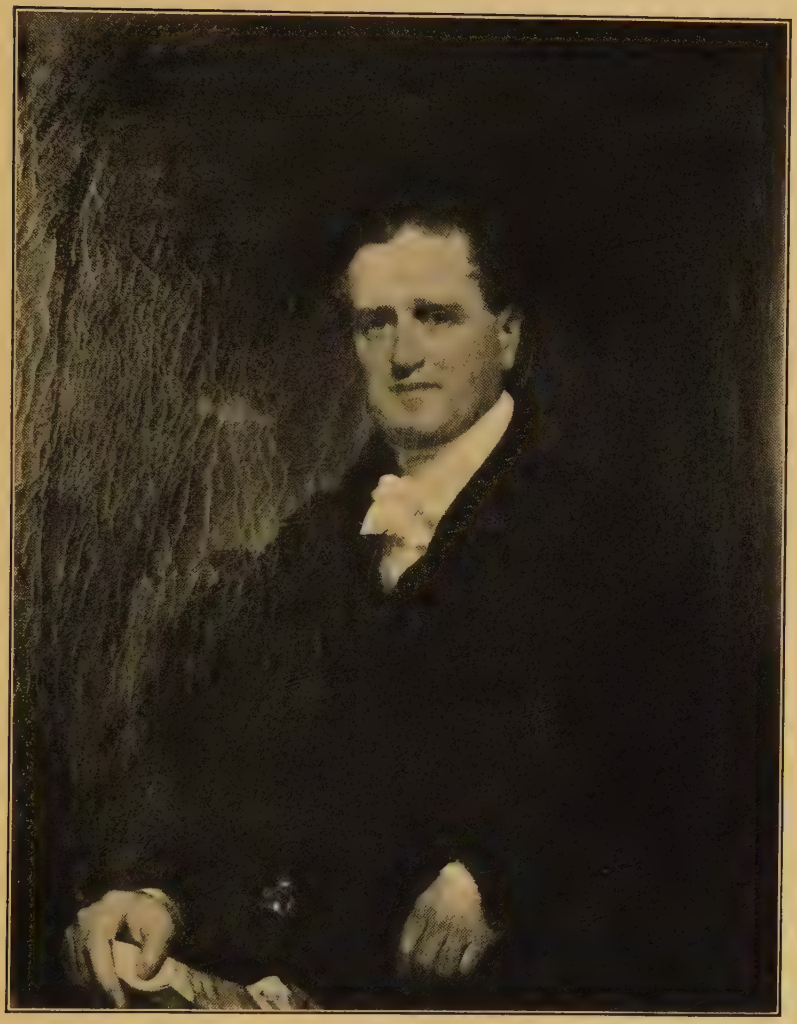
Samuel Lieberkuhn Shober, was the son of Doctor Samuel and Susanna B. (Jones) Shober, born 9 Mo. 6,

1789, and died 8 Mo. 25, 1847. He married Mary Ann Bedford, the daughter of John and Mary Ann (Phelps) Bedford, and after her death 11 Mo. 2, 1828, aged 33, he married, secondly, 10 Mo. 27, 1830, Lucy Hall Bradlee, daughter of Josiah Bradlee. Shober was a boot and shoe manufacturer at 296 High Street and lived at 182 South 11th Street. He was a sergeant of the Third Company of Washington Guards during the war of 1812, and was offered at that time, but declined, a commission as Captain in the regular army. He was interested in obtaining from Congress justice for the Delaware Indians, the remnant of the Lenni-Lenapes, then still living in New Jersey, and his successful efforts in their behalf were ever remembered with gratitude by the Indians and their last surviving Chiefs were frequently guests at his house.

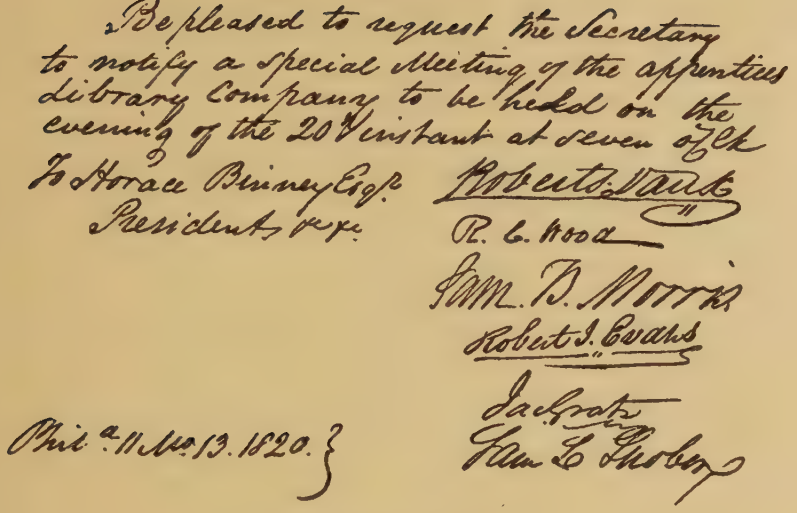
In 1820 when these three men met in the parlor of 124 Pine Street, Kimber and Shober, whose sister Kimber married, were thirty-one, and Smith but twenty-eight. The organization of the library was therefore a young men's movement, and though many of its managers since have grown gray in the service, the spirit ever animating them has been that of youth seeking to help youth.

Of Roberts Vaux and Robert I. Evans, who were present at the meeting in Smith's house 302 Arch Street and who added impetus to the initial movement, the former becoming Vice President of the Library Company, and the latter a member of its first Board of Managers, a word should also be said.

Roberts Vaux was born in Philadelphia 1 Mo. 2, 1786, and died 1 Mo. 7, 1836. He was one of the most prominent citizens of his day. Between 1809 and 1825, he published "Eulogium on Benjamin Ridgway Smith;" "Memoir of the Lives of Benjamin Lay and Ralph Sandeford;" "Memoirs of the Life of Anthony Bene-



ROBERTS VAUX
From a Painting by Inman


Be pleased to request the Secretary
to notify a special Meeting of the apprentices
Library Company to be held on the
evening of the 20th instant at seven o'clk
To Horace Binney Esqr
President &c.
Robert Vaux
R. C. Wood
Wm. D. Morris
Robert J. Evans
Jacob Ridgway
Jam's L. Hodgson
Phila. 11th Mo. 13. 1820.

A Board Meeting Notice

zet;" and "An Address Before the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture."

One of the most important of his interests was public education. "The Philadelphia Association of Friends for the Instruction of Poor Children," which was organized in 1807, and of which Vaux was a member, was given two lots on Peggs Run, (in the line of Margaretta Street below Second) and built upon them "The Adelphi School" more generally known as the "Hollow School." It had two rooms, with accommodations for 600 children, who were admitted between the ages of five and fifteen, and taught upon the Lancaster system, then newly introduced. In 1860 the School was described as follows, by a former student, as it was at the time Vaux became one of the five original founders of the Apprentices' Library:

"The population of Philadelphia at that day was comparatively small,—scarcely a tenth of the present number,—while field and meadow, running stream and

woodland, with but an occasional farm house, mill, or factory greeted the eye as far as it could range north and west of Sixth and Coates Streets. Even at the time of which I speak, Philadelphia could boast of five or six public schools, under the management of a board of directors, with Roberts Vaux, Esq., as president. The majority of the directors were of the Society of Friends. They were much respected and loved by the pupils, for whom they always had a smile or a word of encouragement. The school in which it was my fortune to be placed, was situated on Pegg Street, the boy's front resting on Adelphi Alley, the entrance for the girls being on New Market Street. The building was of two stories substantially erected, with brick walls, and was capable of accommodating three hundred boys and as many girls * * * The Hollow from which the School received its cognomen, was the general playground of the boys, lying on a level with the banks of the stream known as Peggs Run, which is now arched over by Willow Street. The descent to the hollow was, in Winter, a great resort for boys to slide down hill, while in rainy seasons, the creek, which the Indians called Cohoquinoque, was often so swollen that its waters would submerge the entire hollow, affording many an adventurous embryo navigator a fine opportunity to display his skill in paddling the logs and timber which drifted down or were carried off by the tides."

Vaux's activities would need a special address to recount. He was chairman of a meeting, 2nd Mo. 9, 1814, which resulted in the organization of the "Atheneum of Philadelphia," and he became the first Secretary of that old Institution.

He was a member of the City Councils and of its committee "to ascertain facts as far as they are able, relative to the effect and economy of gas lights and to procure for Councils copies of such books relative to the subject of gas lights, as they may deem useful, and to consider the practicableness and expediency of facili-

Philad.a 11 Mo. 1. 1822.

John Jacobs

Respected Friend

James Smith the coloured man who was in thy service, has made an arrangement for his redemption from slavery, by paying his master, in consequence of this measure he is very anxious to obtain what is due to him and has requested me to solicit on his behalf for a settlement of the wages to which he may be entitled whilst he lived with thee. It will be rendering him an essential kindness if thou will do so at as early a day as possible. — He now resides with me. —

Respectfully thy Friend

Roberts Vaux

Arch St. 2nd door below 12th St. South side. —

tating and encouraging the use of them, in the City of Philadelphia."

In 1817 he introduced into Councils, and had adopted, a resolution providing " for the gratuitous vaccination of the poor," and the appointment of physicians "who should vaccinate free all persons in indigent circumstances," thus inaugurating a system which is still in vogue. He also introduced and had passed a resolution to investigate steamboat disasters and providing for boiler inspection.

In 1819, he became one of the incorporators of the Philadelphia Saving Fund. In the same year he was appointed a member of a Committee of Correspondence at a meeting held in the State House, "to consider an application to Congress to resist the extension of human slavery in the new States that are to be or may be hereafter added to this Confederation." The meeting was an outgrowth of the antislavery agitation, following the Missouri contest, and became historically important. The meeting resolved that:

"The slavery of the human species, being confessedly one of the greatest evils which exist in the United States, palpably inconsistent with the principles upon which the independence of this nation was asserted and justified before God and the world, as well as at variance with the indestructible doctrines of universal liberty and right upon which our Constitution is erected—it unavoidably follows that personal bondage beyond those States which were original parties to the Confederation, must be deprecated and should be prevented by an exertion of the Legislative power of Congress."

The meeting resolved that "every lawful means should be employed to prevent so great a moral and political transgression," and appointed a committee of twenty-five to conduct a propaganda of education.

In 1835 Vaux was appointed by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a member of a committee with Peter S. Du Ponceau and Joshua F. Fisher, to report

upon a communication from Watson the annalist, in reference to "the Indian Treaty for the lands now the site of Philadelphia." Though Vaux died before his work was finished, Du Ponceau and Fisher reported for the committee, "That while no treaty was ever negotiated at Shackamaxon, for the purchase of lands with which were joined stipulations for peace and amity and a League of Friendship (since if such a treaty had been made it would necessarily have been recorded) yet there was a solemn Council held there for the purpose of sealing friendship between the Indians and the Proprietary * * * They are firm in their belief that such a treaty or conference did take place, probably in November, 1682, under the Great Elm Tree which was blown down in 1810; that it was probably made with the Lenni-Lenape or Delaware Tribes and some of the Susquehanna Indians, and perhaps confirmatory of one previously made by Markham." In conclusion the report said: "We hope that the memory of the Great Treaty and of our illustrious Founder, will remain engraved on the memory of our children and children's children to the end of time."

The conclusion of this report, is confirmed by the tradition which always attached to the old Elm, and by the Belt of Wampum, which the Historical Society owns, and which came from the Penn family, with the claim that it was presented to the Proprietary on that occasion.

In their annual report for 1860, the Managers of the Library say of Vaux, "His abilities and attainments commanded respect. He was a graceful writer, and his services in the cause of humanity entitled him to the appellation of 'the Philanthropist,' which he received at an early period of his life."

Robert I. Evans, the last of the original five founders of the Apprentices' Library, was born 11 Mo. 14, 1785, the son of John Evans, Jr., and Gaynor Iredell, his wife. His father John Evans, Jr., received part of the Evan

Foulke Tract on Penllyn Road adjoining Spring House. Young Robert's mother died when he was a few weeks old and he was brought up by his grandfather, John Evans of Gwynedd, who left him valuable bequests and with whom he lived until 1805 when he was apprenticed to a Mercantile House in Philadelphia, and afterward became a flour merchant at 394 High Street. He was a man of exemplary life, much beloved, employed his leisure in literary and scientific studies, with talents and acquirements remarkably devoted to the good of his fellow creatures." He was a director of the public schools, and of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, which was organized in 1820, the same year as the Library. Cadwalader Foulks says of Evans: "July 29, 1822, died Robert I. Evans of Philadelphia, son of John Evans of North Wales, aged about 36 years, esteemed for his amiable manners, bright talents and excellent principles." His funeral was held from his late residence 321 Chestnut Street which was near 11th Street, and his estate was settled by his friend Roberts Vaux.

The activities of these five men: Smith, Kimber, Shober, Vaux and Evans who founded the Apprentices' Library, help to make its early history and purposes clear and manifest the true spirit which led to its foundation.

In 1821, not long after the incorporation of the company, its library was moved from 100 Chestnut Street, where it was first placed, to the second story of Carpenters' Hall. There it remained until September 1828, when it was moved to a large second story room, in a new building on the north side of Carpenter's Street, afterwards Jayne, then Ludlow, and now Ranstead Street, the third door from 7th. The room was 34 by 38 feet and the library occupied it for 8 years until 1836, when in consequence of the sale of the property and because the purchaser required the whole building for his

Apprentices Library Co. occupied first floor
Jan. 1836 - May 1841

THE OLD UNITED STATES MINT

own use, the library was moved from thence to the building formerly used by the United States Mint on the east side of 7th Street between High and Mulberry Streets, now called respectively Market and Arch, above Sugar Alley, afterwards called Farmer Street and now Filbert. Why our city authorities keep continually changing the names of our streets is beyond understanding. They blot out landmarks as important as corner stones or buildings, and destroy ancient associations of historic interest, and valuable by way of admonition to present and succeeding generations.

The old building the library was moved into, had been erected in 1792 under the auspices of David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, who was appointed by Washington, as first director of the Mint. It stood upon ground which was the first real estate ever owned by the United States Government. The building was of brick, three stories high, with a central door and hallway to the back building. The rooms on each side of the hallway were used as offices. The counting room and melting department were in the rear accessible by a gateway from Farmer Street. The corner stone had been laid July 31, 1792, the building was completed before October of the same year, when melting and coining began. It stood on the site of what is now Frank H. Stewart's Electrical Supply House, and was torn down as recently as 1911. When the new Mint Building at Chestnut and Juniper Streets, long an architectural ornament of the city was finished and occupied in May, 1833, the old Mint Building became vacant, and in 1836 the Library was moved into it, because, as the Managers reported, "The locality is central and *the rent not high.*" According to the account of Samuel Sellers, Treasurer, the Annual Rent was $125, but the impolitic comment of the Managers about the rent seems to have resulted in raising the rate the next year to $150.

The building was a mere factory, and without artificial lighting, but in the account of the treasurer, for the year ending March 12, 1838, is a charge for "gas fixtures and $43.60 for gas," so that shortly prior to that date the managers evidently introduced gas for lighting and it is an interesting fact that in doing so they were not only abreast of the times, but ahead of it. City Councils were cautious indeed about the introduction of gas for the use of citizens. As early as 1796 gas for illuminating purposes had been privately manufactured, and was then first used for an exhibition by Ambroise & Co., Italian Fire Workers, in an ampitheatre which they had on Arch Street between 8th and 9th. Various propositions were made to Councils from time to time to light the city by gas. Dr. Kugler in 1816, exhibited at Peale's Museum in the State House, "gas lights burning without wick or oil"; the Masonic Hall on Chestnut Street about 7th, was lighted with gas, but for many years was the only public building in Philadelphia thus illuminated. J. C. Henfrey proposed in 1803, to furnish light by gas jets on high towers; in 1817, James McMurtrie petitioned Councils for liberty to introduce gas lighting. Efforts to incorporate a Philadelphia Gas Works were often made and as often frustrated. Public meetings were called, for, and against, the movement, various petitions circulated, and public journals warned against its danger and "intolerable stench." Not until March 21, 1835, was an ordinance passed for the construction of the Philadelphia Gas Works. They were finished and put in operation February 8, 1836, the price charged being $3.50 per thousand cubic feet, and at that time there had been but nineteen applications for private service and only two stores to be fitted up "to use gas as soon as it could be supplied."

The old mint building was not well suited for library purposes, and though kept open four evenings of each week, and one manager required to be present each even-

FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

ing to aid the Librarian in the distribution of books and the preservation of order, the accession of new members was not satisfactory. The Managers looked for another site, and forunately found it. On 5 Mo. 7, 1841, they moved the Library to the Free Quaker Meeting House, at the southwest corner of Arch and 5th Streets, where it remained for many years. The lease the Managers secured, contained conditions so liberal that it is worthy of recital, as an act of justice to the lessors:

"The Trustees and Members of the society, called the Free Quakers in the City of Philadelphia, do hereby agree to lease to the Apprentices' Library Company, the second story of the meeting house, Corner of 5th and Mulberry Streets, for the term of 6 years from the date hereof. The Apprentices' Library Company to pay as a consideration for the use of the room an anual rent of $50, and the Treasurer of the Society of Free Quakers is hereby authorized and required, to subscribe annually for the use of the Apprentices' Library Company the sum of $50; which sum so subscribed, the Apprentices' Library Company agrees to place in the hands of the Committee for the purchase of books to be by them invested in useful books for the use of the library; and a correct list of said books purchased and the prices paid for them to be presented annually to the Treasurer of the Society of Free Quakers. Such alterations and repairs as the Apprentices' Library Company require, are to be made at their own expense, and all permanent improvements to be left on the premises free of charge at the expiration of the lease."

Signed at Philadelphia this 7th day of May, A. D. 1841.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT,
WILLIAM WETHERILL, JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT, JR.,
GEORGE D. WETHERILL, SAMUEL W. LIPPINCOTT

To fit the building for the purposes of the Library, was found to entail an outlay considerably greater than the treasury permitted. The managers therefore appealed to their fellow citizens for aid, and divided themselves into sub-committees for the purpose of calling upon them personally, quite in the nature of a modern "drive" with which we are all too familiar. Their request "was received with so much cheerfulness and liberality," as was afterwards reported, that a fund was soon obtained sufficient to defray all the required expenditure. To those of us endeavoring to exist in this age of high cost of living, it is interesting to note, that the entire expense incurred "for fitting up the Library and Repairs to the building," excluding some donations of material, amounted to only $708.72.

The building in which the Apprentices' Library was thus generously sheltered, was rich in historical association. It had been erected by members of the Society of Friends, who became separated from their associates, because of active participation in the War for Independence. When the conflict was ended, they formed a religious society and erected a meeting house at 5th and Arch Streets, where they might assemble after the manner of the sect to which they had belonged. Prior to and during the Revolutionary period, the vast majority of Friends were conservative, and inclined to the Royal Cause by reason of their love of peace, and doubtless also, because of their love of ease in their ways. Some of the younger members sided with the Whigs and advocated resistance. "The Ancient Testimony and Principles," was issued by the Tory members in support "of subordination to the King," and the "happy connection" with the mother country, and as a warning: "To guard against joining in any measure for the asserting and maintaining our rights and liberties." Among those who acted with the Patriots was Timothy Matlack, himself an Associator and Colonel, a member of the Committee of Safety

The Interior of the Library When at the Free Quaker Meeting House

and of the Supreme Executive Council, and active throughout the war; Christopher Marshall the diarist, whose record of local affairs is invaluable; and Thomas Mifflin, afterwards Major General, Member of Congress, and Governor of Pennsylvania.

The governing body of the Quakers disowned all who differed with them, whether they took part in military or civil affairs which in any way aided the Patriot cause. The "Fighting Quakers," in contradistinction to the pacifists, issued an address declaring that they had no doctrines to teach, but desired simply to be free from ecclesiastical tyranny so that every man might think and judge for himself. These "Free Quakers," as they were usually called, and from the terms of the lease to the Library, they were evidently as free with their money as with their opinions, held monthly meetings for religious services, demanded a division of the common property, the use of the meeting house, and a burial ground, but failing to obtain their rights, they applied to the Legislature. "The Assembly laid the petition on the table, but the House appointed a committee to confer with the Memoralists."

The Free Quakers formed their monthly meeting, 2 Mo. 20, 1781, at the house of Samuel Wetherill who was appointed Clerk, and who then lived on Front Street between Arch and Race. He was a preacher and the author of several tracts in support of the attitude of the Quaker Whigs. There were present at Wetherill's House: Isaac Howell, Robert Parrish, James Sloane, White Matlack, Moses Bartram, Dr. Benjamin Say and Owen Biddle. After preliminary measures had been taken, they formed themselves into "The Monthly Meeting of Friends called by some Free Quakers, distinguishing us from those of our brethren who have disowned us." They met at each others houses, for about two years, until they acquired a lot at 5th and Arch Streets, and upon which, with the assistance of their fellow citizens, they erected the venerable building still standing. Under the gable on the

north wall fronting Arch Street, is a marble slab with the following inscription,

"By general Subscription,
for the Free Quakers
Erected A. D. 1783,
of the Empire 8."

The Society of Free Quakers numbered about one hundred when established, but the names of many of them are unknown.

In 1786 the Assembly granted the Society a lot for a burial ground, on 5th Street below Locust, west side, which was enclosed with a brick wall, and where, from time to time, those of the founders who died in the fighting faith were buried. It remained unused for many years, until permission was granted during the Civil War to bury soldiers therein who had died in the City's military hospitals, thus using the ground for kindred spirits. The old Burial Ground continued unused for many decades after the Civil War until recently sold by the Society, and is now covered by the large building of Heywood Brothers and Wakefield Company, 244 S. 5th Street. How the Free Quakers ever made title to a *chair factory*, for the Assembly's grant of a *burial ground*, does not appear.

For some years after the Revolutionary War, the meetings of the Society were largely attended. It was an active and flourishing body, but as years went by, the spirit against Toryism which had led to its organization gradually died out, the Tory Quakers generally became loyal subjects of the Federal Government, and some of the descendants of the Free Quakers became Episcopalians, and joined other sects, and although some drifted back to the old Quaker Meeting, the attendance gradually decreased until annual meetings only were held. At one of these Dr. William Wetherill, who was clerk of the meeting, found himself, and an old lady member of the

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL (1794-1853)
From the painting by Thomas Sully, 1822.

Society the only ones present, and after they had adjourned and he had locked the door, she said: "William, I will not be able to come next year." That was the last meeting of the Society for religious worship.

Colonel John Macomb Wetherill, one of the last members of the Society who adhered to his religion as a Free Quaker, devised by his will, a lot of ground from his farm at Fatland on the Schuylkill River opposite Valley Forge, as a burying ground for all the descendants of his father, and designated a part of it, for the remains of those interred in the Fifth Street Burying Ground, in the event of the sale of that property, and when that Burying Ground was finally sold, each body was disinterred, as far as that was possible, separately boxed, and reinterred at Fatland. The Society's trustees considered that the burial ground on Fifth Street, where further interments were not permitted by Municipal law, had been transferred to Fatland, which the Colonel had devised for the purpose, and they now hold the Fatland lot in trust, together with a fund for its maintenance.

The old Free Quaker Meeting House, continued, however, in the hands of trustees, descendants of the original owners, and when turned over in 1841 to the Apprentices' Library, remained to a great extent in its original condition. The galleries where the elders had sat, were still preserved, as were the massive benches which accommodated the remainder of the congregation.

The Wetherill and Lippincott families, whose names alone are signed to the old lease, have always been interested in the library.

Of the Wetherill family I shall say the most. They usually have the least to say for themselves.

They were Quakers from Yorkshire, England, and emigrated to West New Jersey in 1683. The original Emigrant, Christopher, a name thereafter given to several descendants, married Mary Stockton, of the same

family which produced Richard, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

John Price Wetherill who signed the lease of the library, was the son of Samuel Wetherill, Jr., who married Rachel Price, and the grand-son of the Samuel, born in 1736, died 1816, who married Sarah Yarnall. John Price was born in Philadelphia in 1794 and died in 1853, He married Maria Kane Lawrence, was in the Drug and Paint Business with his father Samuel, Jr., and his grandfather Samuel. He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, The Franklin Institute, the Geological Society, an honorary member of the Boston Society of Natural History, and of the Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg. He was a member of the 2nd Troop City Cavalry and afterwards its captain, a member of Common Council, and later of Select Council, Clerk of the Society of Free Quakers, interested in agriculture and public charity, and President of the Schuylkill Bank from 1846 to 1853.

William Wetherill, who also signed the lease to the library, was John Price's brother, born in 1804 and dying in 1872. He was a doctor of medicine, a partner in the white lead works which the family conducted, which in later years came into the possession of his son William H. Wetherill, born in 1838, and who among other many good works, was the father of Webster K. Wetherill, now Vice President of the Company.

George D. Wetherill, who also signed the lease, was the son of Isaac and nephew of grandfather Samuel, who began business in Philadelphia in 1762, and conducted at 65 North Front Street, the oldest and most extensive manufactory of chemicals in the country. Grandfather Samuel was originally a carpenter, then a weaver. He began to die his own fabrics, a practice which led to the establishment of the business the family have so long conducted. Samuel was a Quaker preacher of great talent and attracted to his ministrations the most eminent people of his day. He wrote an "Apology for the Re-

Mrs. John Price Wetherill (1797-1877)
From the painting by Thomas Sully, 1822.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY—A LIBERAL DONATION.

At a meeting of the Managers of the "Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia," held at their room, S. W. corner of Fifth and Arch Streets, May 7th, 1857, the following interesting communication was received:

To the Trustees of the Apprentices' Library.

Gentlemen:—We have the pleasure of informing you that a credit has been opened in our house in accordance with the following extract from a letter of instructions, from a friend of your Institution:

"When a boy, and not able to obtain books in any other way, I received much pleasure and instruction from those which were then loaned to me by the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia. Success in life has not made me unmindful of early benefits, and I desire in part to pay back the debt I owe to the above Institution. I wish you, therefore, to furnish to the Trustees of the Apprentices' Library, books to the value of one thousand dollars, selected from the newest and best standard literature of the day."

It is further particularly requested by the donor, that the books may be neatly bound, in the most appropriate styles.

Most respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Managers of the Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia, are deeply impressed with the enlarged benevolence and gratitude evinced by the unknown benefactor of our Institution, whose unostentatious present of books, at a cost of one thousand dollars, entitles him to the heartfelt thanks of every member of this Board.

Resolved, That special shelving be appropriated for this valuable collection, and that each book have a label, expressive of the manner in which it was obtained.

Resolved, That this munificent gift will not only benefit the youth for whom it is intended, but have a salutary influence as an example. He who, by noble acts, elevates the standing of humanity, and causes others to follow in his footsteps, is a philanthropist indeed.

Resolved, That the present is an auspicious era in the history of the Apprentices' Library. After thirty-seven years' distribution of its benefits, the rising tide of the fortunes of its readers comes freighted with a rich return for bread long since cast upon the waters.

By order of the Board,

PHILIP C. GARRETT, Secretary.

ligious Society called Free Quakers." In 1809 the firm of Samuel Wetherill & Son began the first manufacture of white lead in the United States on an extensive scale, choosing a location well outside of the city limits, where the fumes of his work would not be a nuisance to his neighbors. This was at the northwest corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets, where the Girard Trust Company now stands. The factory was burned in 1810, and the business was moved to 12th and Cherry Streets.

When John Price Wetherill succeeded to the drug and chemical business, he succeeded also to the fighting propensity of his ancestors.

His son John Price, Jr., born 1824, died 1888, was elected a Manager of the Library in 1863, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the Board. His term of service extended over 30 years, during the last twenty-seven of which he had been Vice-President and "had seen many and great changes in the Library, but though the infirmities of increasing age, forbade his regular attendance at the meetings, nothing could dim the great interest which he ever took in its welfare. The family of which he was a member have been deeply interested in the Library ever since its formation, and his love for the institution was almost a family inheritance." In the Manager's Report for 1892-3, it is said: "He ever felt that the work which the Apprentices' Library was doing, was a fitting memorial to the public spirit which erected the building, and eventually placed it at our service. No narrow trammels confined his interests, and none saw with greater pleasure, the success which has outgrown the capacity of the old Meeting House he loved so well."

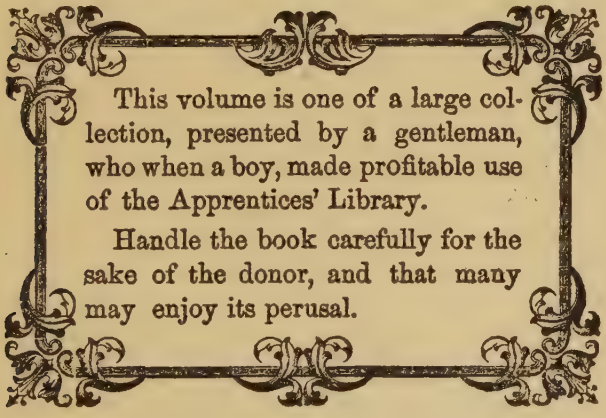
Of the Lippincotts who signed the lease, Joshua, Sr., was a commission merchant at 387 High Street, and transacted business under the name of J. & W. Lippincott. He lived at 379 Arch Street. The family came from Devonshire, by way of New England, which latter

William H. Wetherill

they left for Philadelphia, a locality more hospitable to Quakers. Joshua was born in 1772 and died in 1856. He married Sarah Wetherill, daughter of Grandfather Samuel and Sarah Yarnall. Joshua's sister, Mary, married Samuel Yorke, who was his partner in business, and whose son James, was the father of our greatly esteemed fellow citizen, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson.

Joshua Lippincott, Jr., who was Joshua Sr's. son, married Agnes Dundas Keene, who inherited from her uncle, James Dundas, the famous "Yellow Mansion" lately standing at the northeast corner of Broad and Walnut Streets, where she died in 1902, but which has been torn down and re-placed by a two story "tax gatherer," and still more recently sold as a site for an office building shortly to be erected for the Fidelity Trust Company.

The publishing family of Lippincotts, are descendants of the same original Emigrant Richard, who has the whole family to his credit. Jacob Lippincott, Richard's descendant, married Sarah Ballinger, from whom came


This volume is one of a large collection, presented by a gentleman, who when a boy, made profitable use of the Apprentices' Library.
Handle the book carefully for the sake of the donor, and that many may enjoy its perusal.

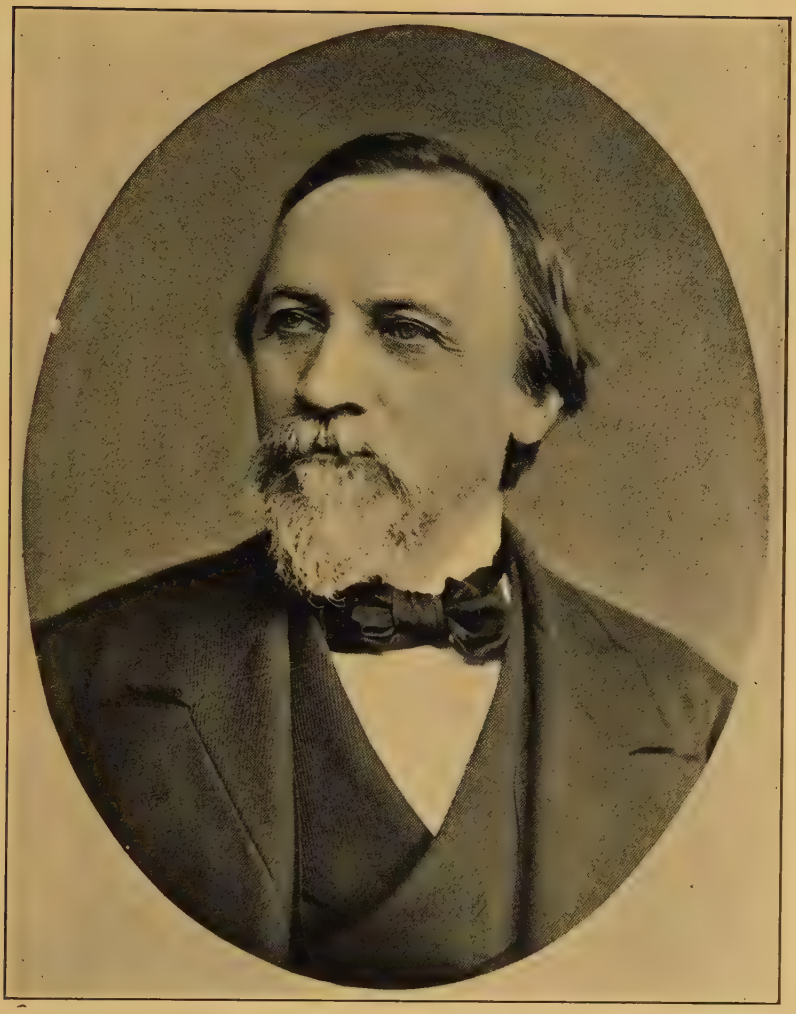
Joshua Ballinger Lippincott, born in 1813 died in 1896, and who founded the Publishing House. He sold books to the Library Company, and was the channel through which an unknown benefactor of the Library, presented

$1000. worth of books to it in 1857, and repeated his gift in 1863. The donor's name was kept a secret, but all the books he gave, the managers marked by an appropriate book plate: "This volume is one of a large collection presented by a gentleman who when a boy made profitable use of the Apprentices' Library."

Samuel W. Lippincott, the last signer of the lease, was born in 1778, the son of Joseph Lippincott, Town Clerk of Haddonfield, N. J., and the grandson of Samuel Lippincott of Philadelphia, blacksmith, who married Mary Preston in 1743. He moved to Philadelphia, and in 1804, married Eleanor Edwards. He lived at 31 Chestnut Street and afterwards moved to Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, where he was for many years connected with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Like most Quakers, and in fact like most other people of his time, he left a large family of children. Among them were Charles, of Philadelphia, manufacturer of soda water apparatus; Samuel R., of Richmond, Md.; John, of Waukegan, Ill.; and Benjamin R., and Edward, of St. Louis, Missouri.

It is possible that the recital of the names of the different families referred to, is not very clear, but this cannot be helped, because given names were often used over and over again, as if to save remarking the family plate, and while the Managers of the Library were not actually attending to their duties, they seem, especially the members of the Society of Free Quakers, to have been marrying and giving in marriage.

The Library Company remained for many years happily housed in the old Arch Street Meeting House, free of rent, but the rooms assigned for its use, gradually became insufficient for the growing needs of the Company, and in 1858, the Managers applied to the Free Quakers for greater privileges. With the same liberality and enlightened spirit which marked the agreement for the rental of the second floor rooms, the Free Quakers re-



Joshua B. Lippincott

newed the lease including the use of the lower rooms with its seats and benches, "on such days of each week as the Free Quakers might not set apart for holding meetings," for a period of 10 years, upon the nominal rent theretofor paid, and upon the expiration of that renewal in 1868, the Free Quakers made a further lease to the Library Company of the entire property for $300. per annum, with liberty to make such alterations as were necessary, and to build over the Society's lot which was vacant to the southward. A building committee, with power to make improvements, was appointed, consisting of John Livezey, Thomas Ridgway, Thomas H. McCollin, John Wetherill and Samuel F. Troth. The managers subsequently reported, " that the adjoining store on Fifth Street, the light airy basement, the beautiful upper and lower halls, the adjoining committee room with appropriate shelving and furniture, were ample testimonials of the ability and judgment with which the committee had performed its duty."

Up to 1841, the use of the library had been confined solely to Apprentice boys, but encouraged by the satisfactory results attending their work, the Managers in that year appointed a Committee to inquire whether the advantages derived from the Library by boys, would not result in similar advantages were the institution open to girls. Although a difference of opinion prevailed for some time in the committee, they eventually agreed upon an elaborate report in favor of the girls, and which terminated in the following language, so typical of the last century:

"In conclusion we may add, that our community abounds with associations for mental improvement as well as for the relief of mental and physical ills, all of which bear testimony to the spirit of liberality and humanity which characterizes our citizens; our various libraries and literary institutions, our asylums for the insane, for the deaf and dumb, for the lame and for the

blind, for the widow and for the orphan, a refuge for the neglected and a magdalen for the penitent, but among all the noble charities of this philanthropic city, there are none provided for this class of persons, none to which they can apply, and be relieved from the thraldom of ignorance, from the trammels of their early prejudice, and from which as from a fountain, they might draw nurture and admonition and by means of which their minds might be enlightened, and purified, and they fitted to become a blessing to their children and to their children's children."

After such a report in favor of "this class of persons," meaning the girls, the managers "as speedily as the means within their control would allow," opened a girls' department. It was:

"*Resolved* as the sense of this Board, that the girls of our city, in common with the boys, have strong claims upon the community for the means of literary instruction, and that it is expedient that some provision should be made by this company to supply them with suitable books."

"*Resolved* that a separate library be commenced by an appropriation for purchasing, and by the selection, of such suitable books from our present collection, as can be taken therefrom without disadvantage, and placed in a convenient part of the room under the care of a committee of the board and superintended by a female librarian."

The new department was located in the lower room of the building and proved a decided success.

In 1869, impressed with the belief that the benefits of the library should be still further extended, the Managers opened it one evening a week, in addition to the day sessions, and this movement was "followed as the income of the Library permitted," by opening its doors upon other evenings, and it was resolved that the use of the library should be free "to all' who would comply with its

Present Library Building, Broad Street Above Spring Garden.

Main Reading Room, Second Floor

regulations. This action was a broadminded departure from the original purpose of the company, and re-established the old institution as the first absolutely free circulating library in the City.

Dividing the library into two departments, one for boys and one for girls, entailed a duplication of expenses, not only for books but also for attendants, and when the library was opened "to all" who chose to avail themselves of its benefits, the necessity for this dual existence ceased. Accordingly, in the Summer of 1882, extensive alterations were again made to the old Meeting House, the boys and girls libraries were consolidated on the first floor, and the second floor fitted up as a reading room, where free lectures were given on various subjects of interest. The library continued to grow, as all healthy libraries do from the very nature of their work, and was afterwards thoroughly reorganized in accordance with more modern methods. The books were reclassified. A selection of valuable works of reference was formed, a larger number of persons began to avail themselves of the library's advantages, and the managers took justifiable pride in the claim that the work the Library was doing, "compared favorably with that of any other similar institution in the community."

In 1884, a slight cloud appeared upon the horizon in the shape of a litigation which might dislodge the Library from its comfortable quarters at Fifth and Arch Streets. Some of the heirs of Samuel Wetherill from whom the ground had been obtained in 1783, claimed that the Society of Free Quakers was extinct, and that the building was no longer used for the purposes of the trust. They petitioned the Court of Common Pleas to declare the trust at an end and vest the title in the residuary legatees. A committee was appointed by the Managers of the Library, to give the matter whatever attention might be necessary on behalf of the Company.

The cloud passed by, although for a time it threatened a storm. The litigation was begun by the late Edward Wetherill, but it was bitterly opposed by the majority of the members of the Society, and after a contest, the Court instead of decreeing that the Society no longer existed, appointed Trustees for its property, which then consisted of some City Loan, of the Meeting House, and the Burial Ground on Fifth Street. After that time the meetings of the Society were annually held for charitable purposes only, and its funds, which have grown in one way or another, are now largely spent for the purchase of coal to be distributed among the worthy poor.

Although the litigation terminated favorably, it reminded the Managers that they were but sojourners in the Meeting House and that the time might not be distant when the Library would be obliged to seek a permanent home. Arch and Fifth Streets, gradually became less and less desirable for Library purposes, not only because of a change in the character of the neighborhood from a residential to a business one, but also because the old building was in many respects unsuitable for the Library's growing needs. In 1896, a Committee was appointed by the Managers to select a new site for the Library, under instructions from the Board, other things being equal, to chose a location near Broad and Spring Garden Streets. After considerable inquiry, the Committee reported a recommendation for the purchase of a property, then occupied by the Spring Garden Unitarian Society, on the East side of Broad Street above Spring Garden. The recommendation was adopted, the property bought for $50,000, and the company entered into possession January 1st, 1897, after fifty-six years continuous occupancy of the old Meeting House. The Managers were much impressed with the advantages of the new location, because it was on one of the main thoroughfares of the City, in close proximity to the Boys' High School, the Girls' High School, the Normal School, the Manual Training School, the Spring Garden

THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

Institute, and a number of large industrial establishments, and because it was surrounded by a residential district and seemed ideally fitted for a free library. The purchase of the property, and the cost of alterations and removal, exceeded the Company's available funds and the Managers were compelled to mortgage the building to the extent of $15,000, but as "it is a principle with the Apprentices' Library to avoid the burden of debt unless it be a debt of gratitude," as the managers say in their report for 1858, this incumbrance was soon removed, and the company soon owned its building clear of all obligations.

The year of 1895-96, was the last complete one at Fifth and Arch Streets. The Managers discovered that in their new location, the circulation of books upon philosophy, religion, literature, history, biography and travel showed a marked increase, while that of fiction decreased. They say in their report that the circulation of fiction has been generally accepted as one measure of the work of a library, but "that the percentage even of the carefully selected fiction admitted to our shelves, shows a steady growth in the right direction, that part of our circulation having been *smaller* during the past year than at any time since a record was kept."

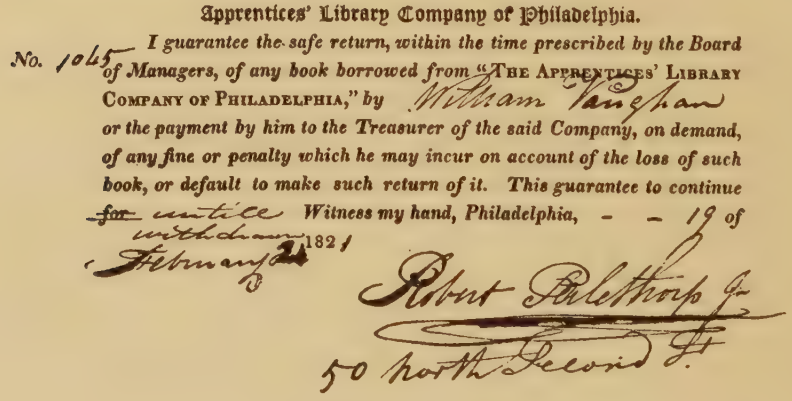
In the new building, the Library was fitted with cases which allowed readers free access to the shelves. The Managers report in 1898: "While this plan has not yet received the unanimous approval of librarians, our experience confirms us in the belief, that the open shelf not only saves expense but adds greatly to the usefulness and popularity of our library."

The Ninety-Ninth Annual Report, the last published, gives the total number of books as 20,350; shows a circulation of 71,422, of which 48 per cent. was fiction; that the annual income is about $7,500, of which about one half is spent in salaries and one seventh in books, and that among the Officers and Managers, are many who are

descendants of those who founded the Library or carried on its work during its earliest years.

The history of the Library furnishes graphic pictures of the times. In its earlier days, it had been the practice of some of the Managers " to notice boys upon the streets, engage them in conversation, inform them of the existence of the library and invite them to participate in its benefits." This kindly method of direct action, was attended with the happiest results. The boys approached, necessarily felt their self-esteem awakened and gratitude inspired by the kindly offer.

Those who used the library were required to obtain the signature of a guarantor, but occasionally books would turn up in pawn shops, and this together with irregularity in respect to signatures, prompted the Managers to require the guarantee to be signed in the presence of an authorized witness called an "attestor," usually a druggist, "as being more certain to be found at home than almost any other class of citizens." The system proved impracticable, though a large number of persons were authorized to act as "attestors," because of the disinclination upon the part of guarantors to comply with the regulation, and the Managers determined to receive guarantees without the formality of approval.



Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia.

No. 1015 *I guarantee the safe return, within the time prescribed by the Board of Managers, of any book borrowed from "*The Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia," *by* William Vaughan *or the payment by him to the Treasurer of the said Company, on demand, of any fine or penalty which he may incur on account of the loss of such book, or default to make such return of it. This guarantee to continue* ~~for~~ until the 24th day of February 1821 *Witness my hand, Philadelphia,* - - 19 *of* February

Robert Bolethorp Jr

50 North Second St.

A Sample Guarantee

THE CHILDREN'S ROOM, FIRST FLOOR

One of the first difficulties which confronted the management of the Library, was the selection of books suitable for *apprentices,* and of which apprentices might entertain the same opinion. From the first catalogue published by the company, which was in 1823, three years after the Library had been started, it is apparent that many books had been given it because their donors were anxious to get rid of them, but it is also apparent that with the funds the Managers collected, they purchased many books admirably fitted for apprentices, although they excluded many which apprentices would doubtless have been glad to read. There was no difficulty, of course, in conforming with the provisions of the Charter, that books of "immoral or otherwise injurious tendency," should not be received, the difficulty was in persuading apprentices to read books offered them, and restrain their hankerings for books not upon the shelves.

The catalogue of 1823 classified books according to their size: folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, in much the same way as that in which some of the great English booksellers still issue their sales lists, presupposing a desire upon the part of the reader, to obtain a big book or a little one, irrespective of its contents. Such a catalogue arrangement had the advantage of permitting books to be conveniently placed on shelves which fitted them and thereby economized space. A glance at this old catalogue, shows, notwithstanding its evident gifts from well meaning friends, that it was an admirable collection for the purpose intended. It contains items which at this day, would make a book collector's mouth water to possess. Besides dictionaries, atlases and works of reference, such as apprentices generally need, there were books especially useful for young men in the particular callings which they were endeavoring to answer. We find "Bowditch's Practical Navigator," "Biddle's Architecture," "Malcolm's Book Keeping," "Home on Bleaching," "Lectures on Engraving," "The Millright's Guide," "Salmon's Art of Building," the "Ship Master's Assist-

ant," "Carver's Penmanship," "Painters' and Glaziers' Guide," the "Counting House Assistant," the "Ready Reckoner," "Treatise on Pigeons," the "Experienced Butcher," and books covering every trade and mystery then practiced in Philadelphia, and some then common, but which seem now to be passing into history; "Hayman on Brewing," "Guide for Distillers," and "Trotter on Drunkenness." There were of course many books on farming and agriculture, and some aiming to show, what has always been difficult: "How to make Farming Profitable." One book was significantly entitled: "Two Wealthy Farmers," probably if a larger number than two had been named, the work might have been regarded as one of fiction. There were copies of course of the "Constitution of the United States," a treatise then read and studied, but now seemingly in danger of being forgotten. There were biographies selected with care, but some seemingly without it, for example: the "Life of Washington" by Parson Weems, that delightful prevaricator, who invented the cherry-tree story. We will be interested in finding "Bentham's Defence of Usury," and "Butler's Hudibras," but no books on singing or music, apparently not one. Among the total number of books catalogued in 1823, about 3500, the Managers reported that they "are with pleasure enabled to acknowledge the liberality of several citizens who have patronized the establishment by adding some useful works to the catalogue." The word "some" seems to embody a latent sarcasm. If the apprentices of those days were depressed by reading: "Branagan's Excellency of the Female Character," fortunately a duo-decimo; or "Sherlock on Death," an octavo; or Reynolds "View of Death," a poem in quarto, they could read: "An Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life," and doubtless derive from it the benefit the writer intended.

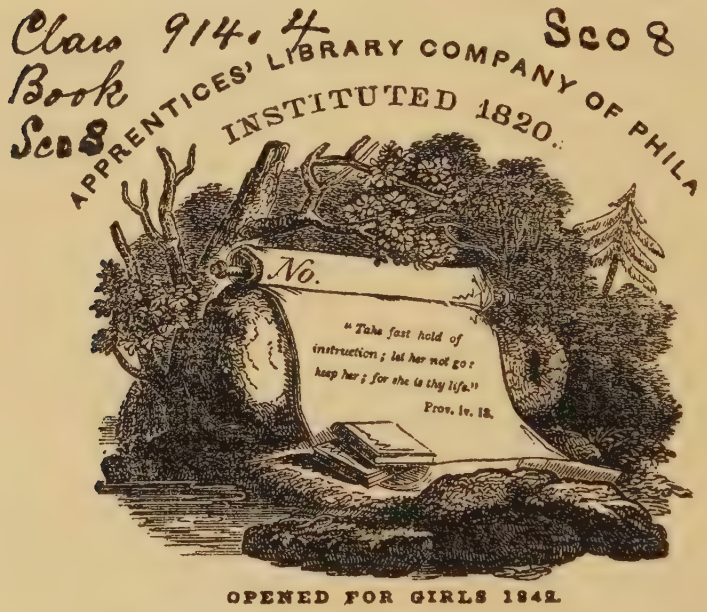
The Treasurer's Report for 1822, shows how amazingly humble, were the means with which so fair a start was made. The receipts, including the balance, at the

One of the First Floor Rooms

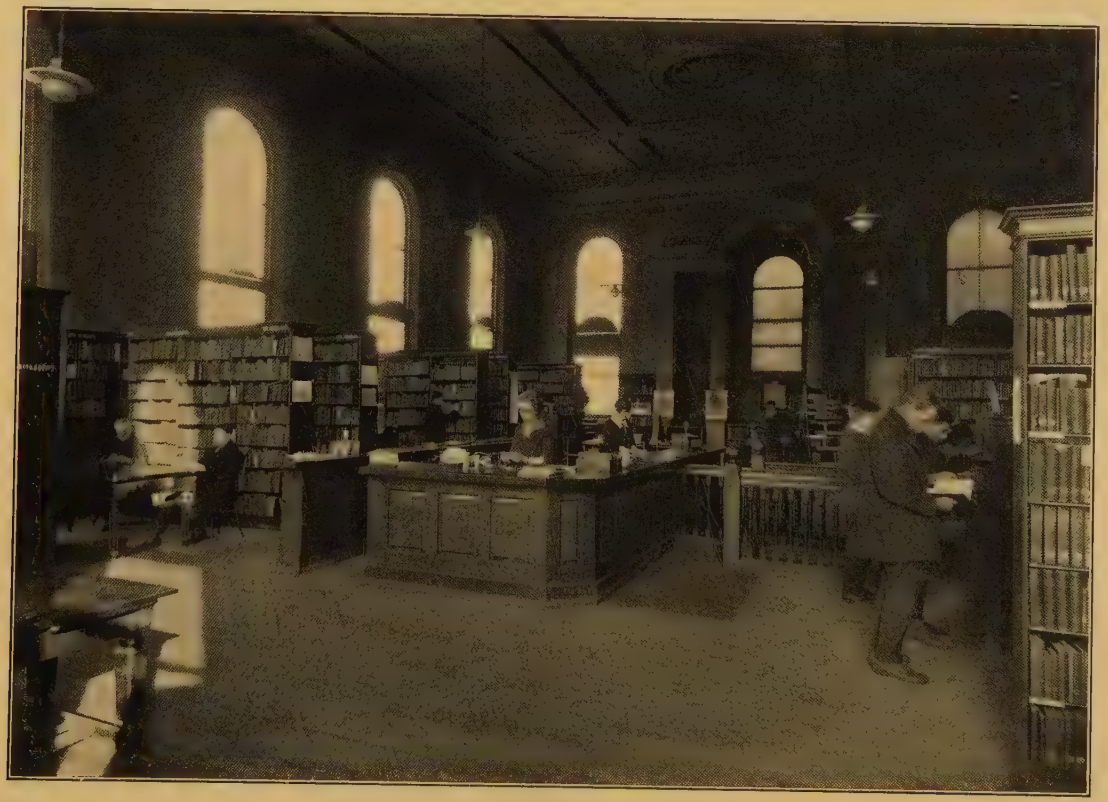
previous report, were $730.98, the payments, $704.61, leaving in his hands due the company, March 10, 1823, $26.37. The salary of the librarian for 1822, and part of 1821, amounted to $250.00. Some 2257 applicants had made use of the Library up to that time, of whom 1169 were admitted during the year. The management regarded the Library, as every library ought to be regarded, not as a cold storage warehouse for the preservation of books out of season, but, as the word etymologically signifies, a place like a book dealer's shop, where volumes ought to be passed out as quickly as they come in, and that a book which never circulates should be disposed of, unless it be a book of reference, in order that the space it unworthily occupies may be used for one more active. The Managers complained that "the expenditures for the repair of books is so considerable, that unless pecuniary assistance be offered to keep the Library in a sound condition, many volumes must necessarily be withdrawn from circulation the ensuing year," but this very complaint, more than anything else, shows the success of the Library, and the frequent use of its books. In a word it may be said of the original library, that it consisted as the Managers reported: "of well selected books on virtuous and scientific subjects."

When the Girls' Library was started in 1841, the Managers were again confronted with a difficulty, and the catalogue contained many books girls would be glad to read, but many they would be gladder to avoid. A catalogue of the Girls' Library was first published in 1845. It shows a careful and generous selection. "Florists' Guides," "Gardeners' Assistant," "Manuals of Botany," and items of that character, are of course to be found, but there were also books on Anatomy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Mathematics, Natural History, and Natural Philosophy. There were books on "Bee Breeding," on "Pigeons," "Rabbits," "Birds," and boy's books, which girls naturally desire to read, but there were long

lists of "female" books, if sex can be applied to a book at all, by which is meant those books, usually written by men and difficult if not impossible for women to read: "Female Scripture Biographies," "Biographies of Female Writers," "Biographies of Good Wives," "Noble Deeds of Noble Women," "Sacred Heroines," and the like. We find "Bell on the Hand," the "Art of Man," and that book, which always has and always will furnish delight to both girls and boys: "Robinson Crusoe." We find:


Class 914.4 Sco 8
Book
Sco 8
APPRENTICES' LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILA
INSTITUTED 1820.
No.
"Take fast hold of instruction; let her not go: keep her; for she is thy life."
Prov. iv. 13.
OPENED FOR GIRLS 1842.

"Accum on Culinary Poisons," "Cooking made Plain," "Leslies' Complete Cookery," "Modern Domestic Cookery," books the young American housewife would do well to profit by. There are "Love and Money," "Woman as she Ought to Be," and "Woman as she Should be,"—separate books, how little difference there may be, between "Ought" and "Should," "Woman's Wrongs,"—the same subject doubtless as "Woman's Rights," using 20th Century terminology.



The Main Reading Room, Second Floor

The selection of books was in charge of a committee who reported their purchases to the Board, but the Board reserved the right of rejecting any work recommended by the Committee, and it is quite evident from the minutes, that differences of opinion occurred, were frankly expressed, and votes taken with as much feeling as Quaker courtesy permitted. At a Board Meeting April 27, 1829, exception was taken to the report of the book committee, which was composed of Anthony Finley, Henry Troth, Dr. G. Emerson, James S. Newbold and Samuel Sellers, because it recommended "Waverly 2 vols.," "Woodstock 2 vols.," and "Peveril of the Peake" 3 vols., and again on the 29th "Modern Chivalry," "The Adventures of a Young Rifleman," and "Wetherill's Orations." The minutes do not disclose the objections to what Wetherill said, but if his speeches were like those of other members of the family, none of whom are much given to speech making anyhow, the Board was certainly wrong. Objection was made in 1830, to "Records of Patriotism and Love of Country," "Millman's History of the Jews," and "Southey's Book of the Church," and these works were referred to the committee for further examination. In 1831, it is recorded, "the Board then proceeded to determine whether the books (the "Diary of a Physician," and "Don Quixotte") directed to be temporarily withheld from circulation at the last meeting, should be restored to the shelves, when on motion it was resolved, that the said books not being calculated to promote the objects contemplated by this institution, be withheld."

The catalogue, published by the Managers in 1842, contains an address to the boys using the Library, which from its commencement "Dear Boys," to its very end, is altogether intimate and delightful. It recommends observance of the rule of the Library, that boys make out a list of such books as they wish to read, say twelve or more, and the systematic reading of the list in order.

"Let the useful always take precedence of the amusing. We would not debar you from the recreation of well selected lighter reading, but let it not interfere with the acquisition of knowledge. When the mind is weary with close application to one subject, it is relieved by a change of occupation, but let that change be to something that will improve; if light reading be habitually indulged in to the exclusion of severer study, the mind will soon lose its relish for close application, and weakness and irresolution will take the place of determination and strength of purpose."

Books were required to be returned to the Library or renewed within two weeks, and fines were imposed for keeping them out beyond that period. For every leaf turned down in a book, 1c. fine was exacted and for other injuries a larger penalty.

The catalogue of 1842 classified the books into: arts and sciences, history, biography, voyages and travels, natural history, miscellaneous, periodicals and poetry. It shows the struggle which exists in every juvenile library, and which is the same as every father and mother encounters with children, that of persuading the young to read books which point a moral, rather than those which merely adorn a tale. The conflict about books of fiction arises, but novels are beginning to be treated as a necessary evil. The truth gradually dawned, that facts and wholesome ones too, are often best imparted in works of fiction, and can be administered to the young in a novel, like quinine in a sugar coated pill. The Managers gradually realized that no kind of literature is more attractive than a work of fiction, if well designed, well written, and clearly and definitely pointed. "Robinson Crusoe" insinuated himself upon the library shelves at an early date, and the greatest work of fiction ever written, defining "fiction" as a work of imagination written in the form of a story rather than in the form of a play, was in the original catalogue in large numbers, and even in a German translation: "Bunyan's

Pilgrim's Progress. Novels afterwards found place upon the shelves under the caption: "Miscellaneous," and they were in good company. Alongside of such books as the "Happy Family," "Howe's Thoughts on Religious Subjects," "Immortal Mentor," "How to be Happy," "Journal of Health," "Letters from an Elder to a Younger Brother," "Live and Let Live," "Mother's First Thoughts," "Parental Duty," "Sacred Mirror," "Zimmerman on Solitude," and "Jay's Happy Mourner," carefully selected novels could do but little harm. Under "Miscellaneous" the catalogue also contained: "Account of the Society for the Relief of Persons confined for small debts," "Adam's Defence of the American Constitution," "Apology for Promoting Christianity in India," "Art of Money Getting," "Branagan's Remonstrations against the Slave Trade," "Centaur not Fabulous," "Flaval's Navigation Spiritualized," "Negro equalled by few Europeans," and "Female character Vindicated," by Branagan.

It seems to have been contended, in the early days of the Library, that the cultivation of the mind was really inimical to the best interests of manual employment, but in an address before the Company by Job R. Tyson in 1830, he said:

"It has been urged by the enemies of this Library, that cultivation of the mind, is at variance with the requisitions, and inimical to the interests of, the manual employments. If indeed the education of mechanics is to be approached as an abstract question of suitableness or expediency, to say nothing of the exertions of our New England brethren, the experiments of Germany and Scotland remove every difficulty. Knowledge is there diffused with an undistinguishable liberality. No individual is too humble to be denied its advantages. And where shall we find in Europe such persevering industry, unambitious content, tenacious honesty, and ardent love

of country, as mark the lower orders of Germany and Scotland."

With reference to the books selected for the Library, Tyson said:

"I admit that there is a sort of reading indulged in, which would probably interfere with the creditable but laborious duties of the mechanic. I mean novels, plays, and poetry of the sickly or dreamy cast. They produce a morbid sensibility and false delicacy, vitiate the intellectual appetite, and undermine every manly trait of character. Perhaps most of the two former, are mischievous even when read for amusement; they frequently do harm and seldom do good."

Referring to the selection of books, the Managers in 1831, say:—

"Argumentative treatises, histories, biographies, travels, personal and historical anecdotes, performances of taste, unexceptionable poetry and works of science, in all their endless varieties, enter into the composition, because they are comprehended within the design of the Library. In a word, the volumes have all been selected with one or two views, either to inform the understanding or to benefit the heart."

While the work of the Library has constantly grown, it has met with many obstacles, the most remarkable of which, was a complaint in 1843, that "some of the lads coming from the public and private schools were claimed by their teachers as quite too young to select books for themselves," and it was actually urged " that their reading of books interfered with their school duties." The Managers, with extraordinary amiability, determined that no person not apprenticed should be admitted under eleven years of age, and, that pupils coming from school, must furnish a certificate signed by their teacher, in addition to the ordinary guarantee, that such teacher approves of their being permitted to read books. Nothwithstand-

ing these obstacles, the number of applicants for books, from both the boys' and girls' libraries, increased especially among children, while the number from apprentices diminished, because of the difficulty of the latter in procuring books, and the Managers therefore adopted the general rule, that no new applications would be received from scholars under fourteen years of age.

The report of 1851, complains, "the press is now daily teeming with new publications, among which may be found some of the most pernicious character. It is therefore a matter of deep solicitude that all such should be carefully excluded from our Library, and that those should be placed on the shelves that are calculated to engage the mind and elevate the character, to afford innocent recreation or sound instruction."

The fiction question, now long since happily answered by librarians, continued to some extent, to harass the Managers for years. When James J. Barclay, as Chairman of the Board prepared the Annual Report of 1857, he wrote:

"The general impropriety of admitting modern works of fiction to our shelves, has claimed the attention of the Board, and they are almost unanimous in the opinion, that abundance of interesting reading matter exists in the wide fields of history, biography, travels and the like, to satisfy well organized minds, and that novel reading has mostly an unnatural and unhealthy tendency. Truths of history and the adventures of travel, certainly contain enough that is marvelous and exciting to meet the cravings of any reasonable imagination."

During the Civil War, the Library suffered with almost all of the City's charities, in the same way they have suffered during the recent great war. Many of the young men who had been using the Library, enlisted for their country's defense, and the Managers found that

the events of the day had a tendency to divert the mind from solid reading toward newspapers and kindred sources of information. The work of the Library, however, continued without any falling off in general results, and the Managers reported in 1864, that "when the excitements and the vicissitudes of the last three or four years were considered, they could not but believe that a general view of the operations of the Library, was otherwise than encouraging.

In 1866 a special appeal was made by the Managers: "to our opulent fellow citizens for aid."

"The last five years, (the Managers say) have been full of momentous events in the history of our country. Every energy of our people has been bent to the accomplishment of the great work to which they had devoted themselves. All eyes have been turned to the exciting scenes of the great drama. From the contemplation of subjects of grand, vital, and all absorbing interest, it has been difficult to draw the minds of our citizens to the tame and quiet duties of local and municipal beneficence. Occupied with the gigantic national charities, the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and with their interest in the great Hospitals established in our midst, they naturally neglected or entirely overlooked minor places."

"The appeal met with success, more books were purchased but the Library's sphere of usefulness was still somewhat narrow, and when Benjamin M. Hollinshead was Chairman of the Board in 1867, he reported:

"We need a Reading Room, with the various newspapers and magazines on its tables, where the poorest lad, denied the advantages at home, may spend his evenings acquiring that knowledge which will be useful to him through life."

It is indeed remarkable what public spirit and comprehensive foresightedness Hollinshead possessed. He advised the public that Philadelphia was greatly behind

her sister cities in Free Libraries, that Baltimore had its Peabody Institute; New York its Cooper Institute and Astor Library; that Boston, which in educational matters had always been in the forefront of American advance, had her splendid Public Library with 150,000 volumes, an annual income of $60,000, and periodical literature upon which $18,000 was spent per annum, and he expressed the hope,that without aspiring to compete with these institutions, the old Apprentices' Library might be the nucleus of a more enlarged institution in the future, with all the appliances for the moral and intellectual training of the youth of Philadelphia."

There can be no doubt that the impression made upon the public by the Managers, both by precept and example educated our fellow citizens to found "other institutions of a literary and scientific character," which as the Managers say in 1833, "are now actively employed in disseminating useful knowledge, the Mercantile Library in 1822, the Southwark Library Company in the same year, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Franklin Institute in 1824, the Library Association of Friends in 1834; the Spring Garden Institute in 1850; the Wagner Free Institute of Science in 1855; the Friends' Free Library and Reading Room in 1869, and in our own times the magnificent Free Library of Philadelphia with its many branches, supported by public taxation.

In 1871, the Managers report that whilst all the other public libraries of the country have yielded to the demand of their readers for works of fiction, " the policy of this company has been conservative as regards the introduction of that description of literature and with the exception of the works of a few authors of distinguished merit, they have admitted fiction only in the character of moral tales." They recognized the fact that the circulation of the Library would be greatly increased by the indiscriminate introduction of novels, and say that the circulation of the Public Library of Boston was from

68% to 75% fiction, while in some of the public libraries of New York, it reached 90%. "Morals and religion," the report asserts, "are inseparably connected and can be more effectually taught in their profoundest sense, by example than by precept. So works of fiction that portray in well-drawn characters, the virtues that constitute a pure and upright life, convey to the reader eternal truths and may be said to teach by example. And if they have the additional merit of imparting intellectual culture, their usefulness is increased by their wide circulation."

The rule with reference to fiction was more relaxed as years went by. In 1877, the report says: "Having to cater to all tastes and to amuse and interest some in a way which may lead them to imbibe a taste for reading which shall afterwards incline to substantial matter, it has not been found desirable to rigidly exclude works of fiction or other light reading."

In 1878, the fiction question seems to have reached a climax. The Managers report, with some little feeling, that they are constantly supplying the Library with current literature, and exercising intelligent care in adding works of an instructive and improving character, but from time to time had "placed before the readers in response to repeated requests (the result no doubt of the vitiated taste of the day) a considerable number of 'Moral Tales,' popular stories, and books of adventure, most of them wholly fictitious, and all somewhat questionable."

The committee found "that even the small proportion of works of fiction in the collection (excluding bound volumes of magazines which are read mainly for the serial tales they contain) was used by the readers to the extent of four-fifths of the entire number of books loaned."

In 1880, the number of readers was reported as smaller than in some previous years, which may be ac-

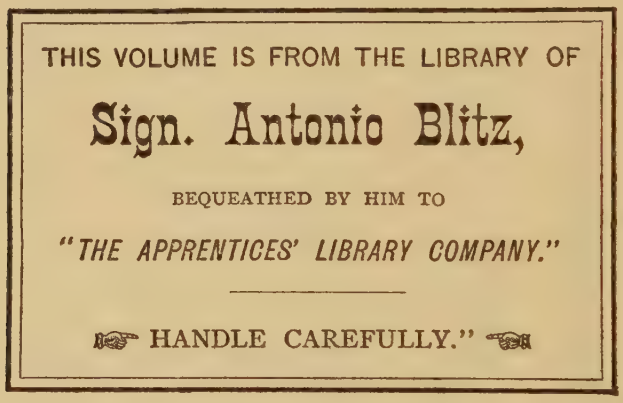
counted for in part by the unwillingness of the Board to supply a class of books eagerly sought for. "These are works of fiction, not perhaps objectionable on strictly moral grounds, but which are believed to be of injurious tendency, not only as giving absurdly unreal views of life, but also as likely to promote a love of excitement and adventure and of discontent with regular habits of industry."

In 1882, the Report says that when the Library was founded books were a luxury and kind-hearted Managers spent their evenings at the Library to encourage apprentices to select serviceable books.

"Now everything is changed. The little rivulets of exciting fiction and sensational literature, which hardly disturbed the equanimity of the founders of the Library, have expanded into rivers of astounding proportions, which threaten to overwhelm the Public Library system, and the youth of the present day too often read to be amused rather than to be instructed."

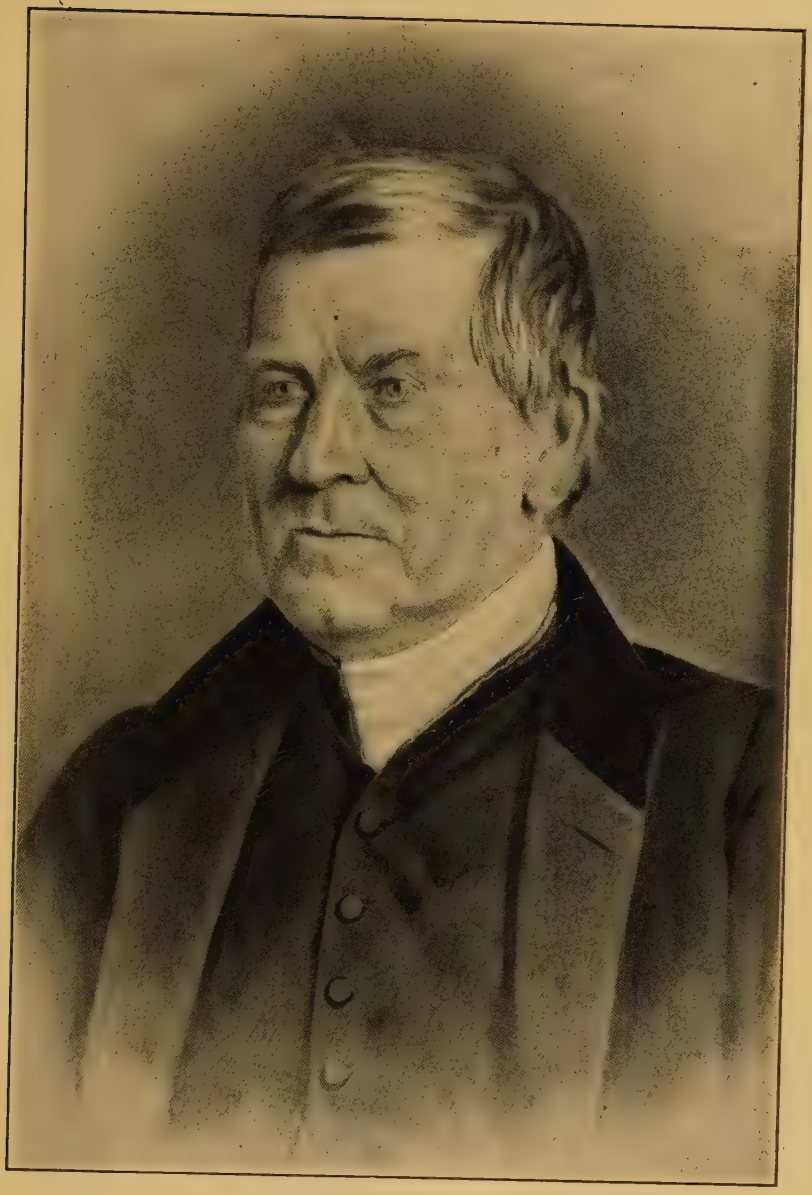
The Report of 1891 recites, that at one time in the rearrangement of the Cincinnati Public Library, it was found that while the class of fiction was withdrawn from circulation, the reading of history and biography increased 137%, of geography and travels 191%, and science and art 89% and that when the restriction on novel reading was withdrawn, this class of books at once dropped to their usual circulation, and it became more apparent each year, that the circulation of libraries depends almost entirely on the number of works of fiction on the shelves and that such a circulation cannot be a true indication of the Library's worth as a public educator. In 1894, the Managers report, that 76% is the average of fiction in the circulation of six of the largest free libraries in America, and that while the percentage of the Apprentices Library continues as low as 71%, it is worthy of note that this percentage is made up entirely of novels of the better class.

During its century of existence, the Library has received many donations and legacies, and it is not possible in the brief limits of this sketch to refer to them all. Often the smallest gift represents the greatest self-denial, but among other notable benefactions should be mentioned a legacy from John Grandon in 1829, another from Nathan Dunn in 1861, and a number of donations from I. V. Williamson, amounting to $10,000, during his life, supplemented by a legacy of about $25,000 under his will, published in 1889. This splendid legacy was paid in 1890 as the Managers report, "less the 5% exacted by the State for the privilege of receiving it." With its income they purchased that year, nearly three hundred carefully selected volumes on the mechanic arts, chemistry and electricity, knowing the wishes of the donor that the income from his gifts should be devoted to the purchase of works of a standard character.


THIS VOLUME IS FROM THE LIBRARY OF
Sign. Antonio Blitz,
BEQUEATHED BY HIM TO
"THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY COMPANY."
HANDLE CAREFULLY."

A bequest of $25,000 was made to the Library by William C. Jeanes. The will became inoperative with respect to all charities, but the heirs faithfully carried out the testator's intentions.

Among other bequests to the Library mention should be made of that of Senor Antonio Blitz, of 575 volumes,



PHILIP GARRETT

mostly standard works, embracing some 130 volumes of poetry. Senor Blitz was long a favorite with the young people of Philadelphia. His attractive exhibitions of sleight of hand and leger-de-main afforded boundless enjoyment to thousands of children. An appropriate label was placed in these books, so that those who used them might feel grateful to the kindly old gentleman who had given them to the Library.

In addition to those who have enriched the Library with money or books, a word of gratitude is due those who gave their service. So many there are, that it is no easy task to name them. Among them all one of the most devoted was:

PHILIP GARRETT. He was the son of Thomas Garrett and Sarah Price, born in Philadelphia in 1780, and dying in 1851. He started life as a clock and watchmaker at 144 High Street and married Rebecca, daughter of James Cresson. He was a mechanic of rare ability, the senior member of the firm of Garrett and Eastwick, manufacturers of stationary engines and general machinery, in Wagners Alley below Race Street. In the Spring of 1835, he undertook to build a locomotive for the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company. Never having built locomotives before, he employed as foreman Joseph Harrison, Jr., a young man of 25, who had some 10 years experience as a practical machinist, and the result was the construction of a locomotive named "The Samuel D. Ingham," after the Road's President. Garrett's partner, Eastwick, invented and patented some novelties for this engine, the chief of which was a shelter for the engineer and fireman. Placing a roof over them and glass windows in the front and sides, led naturally to the name of "cab," by which such a structure has ever since been known. The business of the firm developed. Harrison became famous with American Railroad construction, especially in Russia. He became a partner, under the

····PURCHASED·WITH····
"·THE·NEIGHBORHOOD·FUND"·

CLASS· BOOK· VOL·

name of Garrett, Eastwick & Co. Garrett retired in 1839, when the firm became Eastwick and Harrison and rapidly achieved world-wide fame. Eastwick built on the banks of the Schuylkill, adjoining Bartram's Garden, a stately mansion, which was burned a few years ago, while Harrison built a residence on 18th Street between Locust and Walnut, still standing, now the property of our Philadelphia Croesus, Edward T. Stotesbury, and used throughout the war as an office for the Naval Auxiliary and Red Cross.

Philip Garrett was a member of the first Board of Managers, and "continued to take a lively interest in the welfare of the Library" until his death, "distinguished for his ardent zeal and disinterested benevolence, in assisting the unfortunate, comforting the diseased, and reclaiming the erring—such was Phillip Garrett, a man endeared to his associates by the purity of his life, and the

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL

simplicity of his manners." He left a marked impress upon his fellow members, and is referred to as late as in the Report of 1860.

"Many who are now engaged in the active duties of life, will remember the plain Quaker Gentleman, who was so often seen at the Library in the cheerful discharge of his duties, and encouraging by his presence and manner the young and timid applicant."

BENJAMIN M. HOLLINSHEAD served as Manager for thirty years and worked hard for the success of the Library. During the greater part of this time he served on the book committee, never an easy task, and for thirteen years was chairman of the Board. He was in the dry goods business on 6th Street above Market, and lived for many years at 537 N. 7th Street. He made the Library one of the chief interests of his life, and during his connection with it, the Annual Reports show the influence of his devoted attention. He died February 5, 1879, at the age of eighty-five.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, JR., served as Manager for thirty years, until his death September 17,1888, and for the last twenty-three was Vice President. "His love for the institution was almost a sort of inheritance. In the midst of very absorbing business, both public and private, he always found time to give to his duties as an officer of this Company faithful and careful attention."

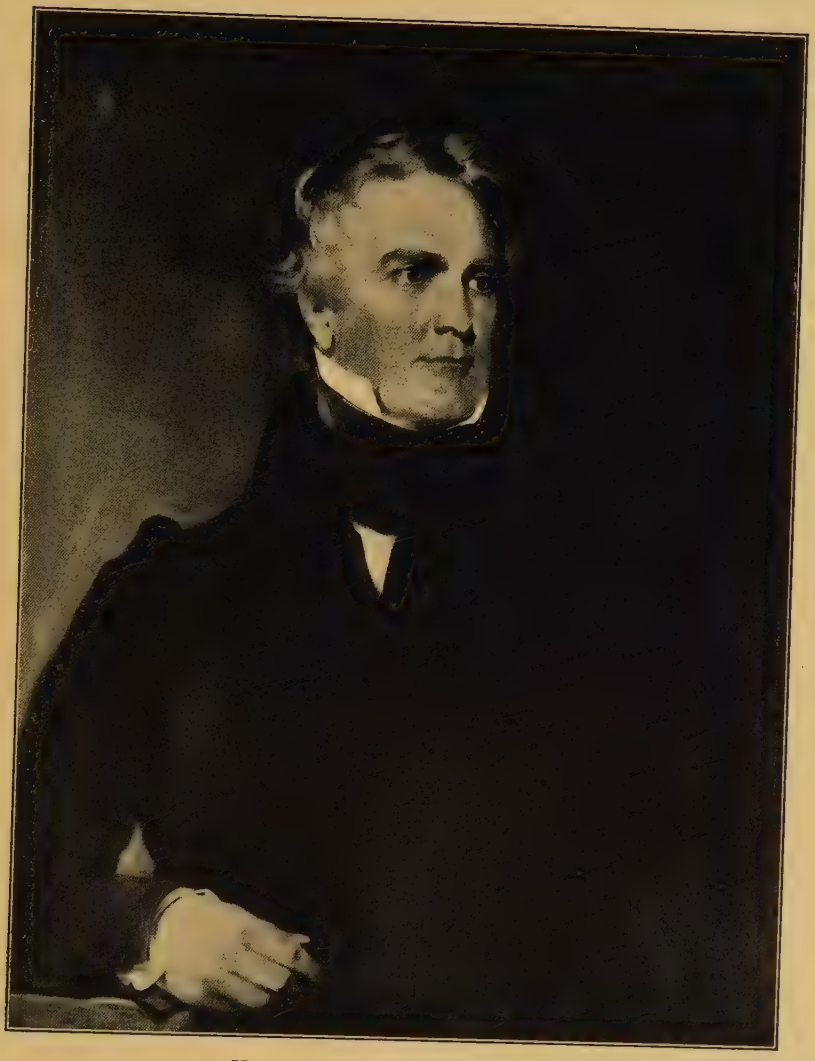
Then there was SAMUEL MASON, who entered the Board in 1825, was elected Treasurer in 1840—a position he held until he declined a re-election in 1871, over thirty years, completing a total service as Manager of over forty-five years. Mention should be made also of JAMES CRESSON, the first Treasurer, and his successor, SAMUEL SELLERS; of REV. PHILIP F. MAYER, a member of the original Board and the pastor of the first English Lutheran church in America, old St. John's, on Race

Street below Sixth, founded in 1805; of JACOB GRATZ, also a member of the first Board, a brother of the beautiful Rebecca, immortalized by Sir Walter Scott in "Ivanhoe," and the great uncle of Simon Gratz, one of the Vice Presidents of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and who has given it the greatest collection of manuscripts in private hands in America; DR. JOSHUA W. ASH, who served as Manager for twenty-two years; and THOMAS RIDGWAY, who died 3 Mo. 7, 1887 in his 90th year, after serving as Manager for many years.

As the rise and development of every institution may be measured by the shadow of its officers, a word is needed about the Presidents.

HORACE BINNEY, the first President of the company, who served for three years from 1820 to 1823, was a lawyer of great prominence. He was the son of Dr. Barnabas Binney, was born in Philadelphia January 4, 1780 and admitted to the bar March 31, 1800. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly 1806-7; Member of Congress for the Second District representing the anti-Jackson party, 1833-35; President of Common Council 1810-11 and 1811-12; Member of Select Council 1816-18-19. He died August 12, 1875. He was doubtless elected President of the company, more by reason of his standing and the confidence his choice would inspire, than because of any special work he would do for it. He gave but little of his time to the public, being deeply interested in the practice of law, in which he became the leader of the Philadelphia Bar. One of his most important cases was that of *Vidal vs. the City of Philadelphia,* argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, and which determined the meaning of the Will of Stephen Girard.

JOHN SERGEANT, the second President, held office for 14 years, from 1823 to 1837. He too was a lawyer of



HORACE BINNEY, *First President*
From the painting by Thomas Sully

great prominence. He was born in Philadelphia in 1779, the son of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and at Princeton. He entered the counting house of Ellison & Perot, but later took up the study of law in the office of Jared Ingersoll, and was admitted to the bar in July 1799 before he had reached his 20th year. He served as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; was elected to Congress in 1815, and re-elected successively, the last time in 1820, when he was returned without opposition. He thereafter declined a re-election, and devoted himself to his profession, in which he soon became a leader of national prominence. While he was in Congress, he secured the passage of bills for the construction of the Delaware Breakwater, the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, and a building for the United States Mint at Chestnut and Juniper Streets. In 1832, he was the Whig candidate for Vice President of the United States. Sergeant, unlike Binney, gave much of his time to the public, and besides his connection with the Apprentices' Library, served as President of the House of Refuge from its establishment until his death in 1852, and was identified with many of the City's charities. His chief work for the Library, was the delivery of an address about it to the public in 1832.

Henry Troth, the third President of the company, was a worker. He was in office five years, from 1837 to 1842. He was born near Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, 9 Mo. 4, 1794. He was descended from one of the old Quaker families of the Eastern shore, came to Philadelphia as a boy, and was apprenticed for 5 years to Jeremiah Morris, whose place of business was on the north side of Market Street above 7th. Henry afterwards formed a partnership with his brother, Samuel F. Troth, and his brother-in-law, Edward Needles. He married

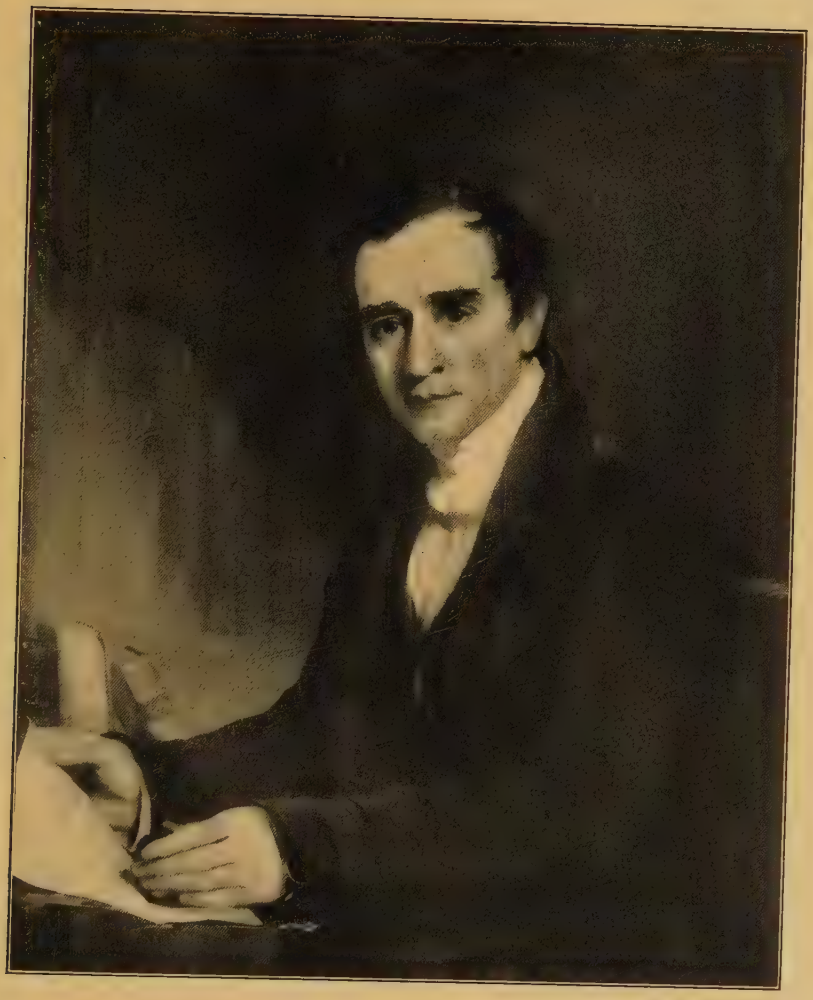
in 1816 Henrietta Henri and lived a long and honorable life. In the Manager's Report for 1843 is recorded:

"Henry Troth, the late President of the company and during the whole of its existence one of the most efficient members of it, departed this life on the 22nd day of May, 1842. The services rendered by him to the institution are written upon every page of its history and his best eulogy is its success. With the fond affection of a parent he had watched for years over the concerns of the Library and no zeal was spared by him, no personal sacrifice was thought too great if he could thereby add to the popularity or usefulness of the institution. He brought to its services a mind familiar with the wants of Apprentices—for he had been an apprentice—and his warmest sympathies were always active to make it minister to their improvement and happiness."

He was one of the organizers of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; a director of the Schuylkill Navigation Company; of the Franklin Institute; a Member of Common Council for 9 years and its President for four; a trustee of Girard College, and a Director of the Bank of the United States. Henry has left many descendants, among whom besides Troths, are Prices, Townsends and Coates, the present President of the Library William M. Coates, being a grand-son through a daughter Anna, who married George Morrison Coates; and its present Treasurer, Edward Osborne Troth, also a grandson, through Edward Troth, who married Linda Brooks.

Henry's brother, SAMUEL F. TROTH, was No. 25 on the original list of readers of the Library. He was elected a manager in 1846 and served until 1875. He died November 18, 1886, in his 86th year, and although not officially connected with the management of the Library for the last 11 years of his life, his interest in its welfare continued until his death.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS, the fourth President, served for 16 years, from 1842 to 1858. He was born in Phila-



JOHN SERGEANT, *The Second President*
From the painting by Thomas Sully

delphia in 1793, the son of Jesse Sharpless, a merchant of Philadelphia, and Joanna his wife. He married, at Birmingham Meeting, Mary B. Jones in 1815, and after her death, married at Hopewell Meeting, Virginia Elizabeth Jolliffe. He was a dry goods merchant for some time in business on Second Street, and afterwards at 8th and Chestnut, where he built up a trade of great magnitude. He retired in 1848 while the business was conducted as T. Sharpless & Sons, and thereafter as Sharpless Brothers.

James J. Barclay, the fifth President, served for 27 years, from 1858 to 1885, the longest period of any of the nine Presidents which the company has had in its century of existence. He was a lawyer, born in Philadelphia, January 15th, 1794, the son of John Barclay, merchant, and sometime Mayor of Philadelphia. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania; studied law with James Gibson, and was admitted to the bar, September 26th, 1815. He volunteered his services in the War of 1812, and was at Camp Du Pont, until honorably discharged. Instead of practising law, he devoted almost his entire life to the service of the public. He was one of the founders of the House of Refuge, and its first secretary, elected May 1st, 1826, when John Sergeant was president, and continued to act as secretary until January 1850, when he became vice-president, and in 1869 president, an office he held continuously until his death in the 91st year of his age.

Upon January 15, 1884, the 90th anniversary of his birth, he was given a public reception at the House of Refuge and among other addresses one was delivered by Eli K. Price, then but three years the President's junior, in which Price said: "Mr. Barclay has lived all his life as God wills it that man should live. God has been with him and cared for him, and after a fuller measure of years and happiness, will gently and lovingly take him to Himself."

Barclay was a director of the public schools, and president of the Board of Comptrollers, and for many years one of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and its Secretary. He died the 16th of August, 1885, and the report of the Managers of the Apprentices' Library for 1886 says: "He entered the board in 1831, was subsequently elected Secretary, and in 1857 chosen President. As a presiding officer his uniform courtesy, impartiality, dignity, and efficiency, will long be pleasant recollections, while as a friend and companion, his kindly greeting and generous sympathy endeared him to all with whom he came in contact."

Joseph H. Collins, the sixth President, served from 1886 to 1888, a period of two years. He was elected a Manager of the Library March 11th, 1845, chosen chairman of the Board in 1870, and President in 1886, after the death of Barclay. He held the office of President at the time of his death, which occurred October 11th, 1888. In all of these positions the Managers say: "He served ably, patiently, gently and with great courtesy to all his fellow members and with the best interests of the Library and more particularly of the young people who principally used it, ever near to his heart. Almost the last days of his life were devoted to perfecting plans for the improvement of the Library."

During 1888, the last year of Collins' presidency, the circulation of the Library had so grown that 100,000 books were loaned to 4,000 readers, and the current expense was less than $4,000, not quite a dollar a member.

Charles Roberts, the seventh President, served fourteen years, from 1888 to 1902. He was born in Philadelphia August 21, 1846, the son of Elihu Roberts and Ann Pettit his wife, and was a descendant of Cadwalader Roberts who emigrated from Wales about 1698 and settled near Gwynedd. He was educated in the Friends' School, then on Cherry Street below 9th, and graduated

HENRY TROTH, *The Third President*
From a miniature by Eloise

from Haverford College in 1864. His interest in Haverford continued throughout his life. He was treasurer of the Alumni Association from 1866 to 1869 and President from 1869 to 1888. He served as Secretary from 1883 to 1886 and as Manager from 1872 until the time of his death. In 1891 he was elected Vice President of the Spring Garden Insurance Company and upon the death of William G. Warden in 1895 succeeded him as President. He was always interested in civic betterment, was one of the original members of the Committee of One Hundred, but resigned when he was elected a member of Common Council in 1882, in which body he continued a member for 20 years, being for 13 years a member of the Committee on Finance.

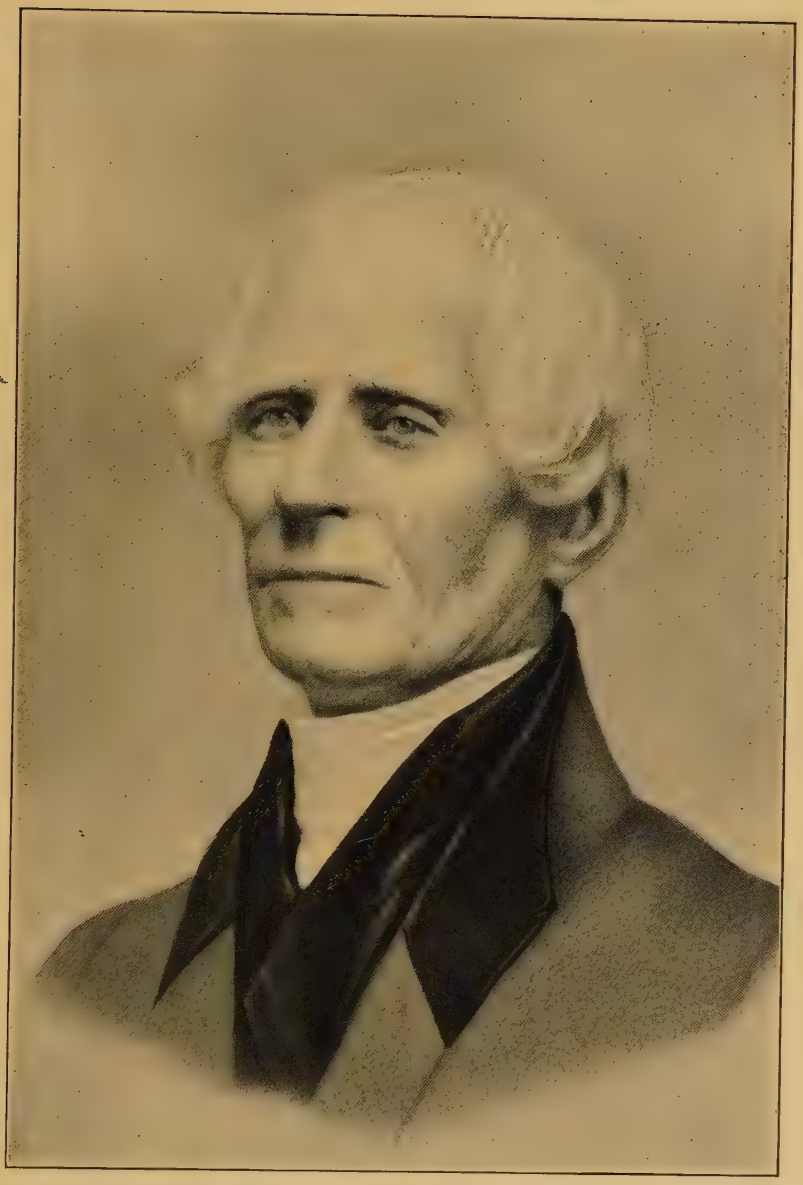
He was a man of literary and antiquarian tastes, a collector of books and manuscripts. When the City made its first appropriation towards the support of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, he was elected City director. He was a member of the Council of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania from 1884 to 1902, lived at 1716 Arch Street, where he died in his 56th year.

His collection of American historical autographs was presented by his widow to Haverford College where it is preserved in a fireproof vault of Roberts Hall, a Colonial building, containing the College executive offices and an auditorium, erected by his widow in memory of her husband.

Joseph R. Rhoads, the eight President, served from 1902 to 1915, a period of thirteen years. He was born in 1841, the only son of James Rhoads, professor of elocution and rhetoric at the Central High School of Philadelphia, and Alice Sellers his wife, daughter of George Sellers. His mother died when he was but five years old, and he was brought up by a paternal aunt, at Haddonfield, N. J. He was educated at the Northwest Grammar School, Race Street above Broad and graduated from the High School in 1859 with the degree of B.A., and

received his Master's Degree in 1864. He studied law in the office of Edward Hopper and was admitted to the bar September 1, 1862. During the Civil War, he enlisted in Biddle's Battery, and served in Captain Landis' Company at Chambersburg and Hagerstown. After the war was over he took up the practice of the law, in which he rapidly rose to prominence and at the same time devoted his energies to public duties. He served as a Director of Girard College 1866-9; was elected a Manager of the Apprentices' Library in 1863, Secretary in 1884, Vice President in 1888 and President in 1902. He served in Select Council in 1877. He was President of the Kent Day Nursery; director of the Northern Saving Fund; director of the Delaware Insurance Company, and of the Merchants Trust Company, of which he became Vice President and then President. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, a vestryman and Bible class teacher. He married in 1866 Amanda Seal, daughter of Joseph H. Seal. He died March 9, 1915, having served as Manager of the Apprentices' Library nearly 52 years —the longest period of service by any Manager in its history.

William M. Coates, the ninth President, was elected in 1915. Of him little can be said, as he is present among us, and the necessary facts for his complete obituary are beyond our reach. He was born in Philadelphia October 19, 1845, was educated at H. D. Gregory's Classical School until 1859, when he entered Haverford College. He graduated in 1863 and at once joined Company "D" of the Gray Reserves and served until 1864, and still continues a member of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He has been connected since 1864, with the firm of Coates Brothers, one of the oldest wool houses in the country. Though still young, he has served as director of the Philadelphia Board of Trade for many years, and its President for the past ten; and director of



Townsend Sharpless, *The Fourth President*

the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company since its organization, and President since 1901. He is a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company and one of the incorporators and a Director of the American Security and Trust Company of Washington. He was Vice President of the Union League four years, and several years Vice President of the Art Club, and above all still holds office as President of the Apprentices' Library, with the hope of his colleagues that he will continue to do so for many years to come.

In concluding this hasty survey of the Library's century of existence, it is manifest that the splendid, but modest work it has done has been the result of the deep interest of its officers and managers and their high personal standing in the community. Indeed it is seldom that the records of any public institution can be found, to show such loyal and devoted service as that which appears upon every page of the Company's books. Until prevented by the multiplicity of duties which modern life entails, the Managers attended in rotation, every day the Library was open, in order to render advice and assistance to readers. The Librarian was required to keep a book in which the proceedings of each session were written, "with the remarks of the attending manager,"—a rule which must have made the attending manager very cautious in his language. If Managers failed to attend when their turn arrived, they were fined, and they seem to have taken genuine satisfaction in imposing fines upon themselves whenever possible, and thereby increasing the Library's modest income. May the work they have done during the century just closed, be an inspiration and example for their successors, throughout the century just opened.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, *The Fifth President*

APPENDIX

OFFICERS, MANAGERS AND LIBRARIANS OF THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY COMPANY, 1820—1924, WITH THEIR TERMS OF SERVICE.

Presidents

Horace Binney	1820—1823
John Sergeant	1823—1837
Henry Troth	1837—1842
Townsend Sharpless	1842—1858
James J. Barclay	1858—1885
Joseph H. Collins	1885—1888
Charles Roberts	1888—1902
Joseph R. Rhoads	1902—1915
William M. Coates	1915—

Vice-Presidents

Roberts Vaux	1820—1835
Philip Garrett	1835—1843
Joseph D. Brown	1843—1845
Isaac Barton	1845—1856
Isaac Lloyd	1856—1865
John Price Wetherill	1865—1888
Joseph R. Rhoads	1888—1901
Samuel F. Troth	1901—1911
William M. Coates	1911—1915
Warner Walter	1915—1917
Webster King Wetherill	1917—

Secretaries of the Company

Daniel B. Smith	1820—1826
Anthony Finley	1826—1837
Frederick W. Mayer	1837—1838
James J. Barclay	1838—1857
Thomas Ridgway	1857—1884
Joseph R. Rhoads	1884—1888
Joseph Griffith	1888—1901
Benjamin Cadbury	1901—

Treasurers

James Cresson	1820—1826
Samuel Sellers	1826—1840
Samuel Mason, Jr.	1840—1870
Charles Hartshorne	1870—1872
Edward L. Scull	1872—1876
Ambrose Smith	1876—1884
Samuel Biddle	1884—1885
James G. McCollin	1885—1894
Warner Walter	1894—1906
Benjamin Coates	1906—1911
Edward Osborne Troth	1911—

Secretaries of the Board of Managers

John H. Willits	1820—1828
Frederick K. Fraley	1828—1834
Benjamin E. Valentine	1834—1838
William R. Maxfield	1838—1857
Philip C. Garrett	1857—1860
Tristram Bowdel	1860—1865
Joseph R. Rhoads	1865—1868
Charles Roberts	1868—1872
Joseph Griffith	1872—1891
Henry Troth	1891—1896
Matthew Walker	1896—1898
Benjamin Cadbury	1898—1912
Harry C. Potter	1912—1918
Jesse Williams	1918—

Joseph H. Collins, *The Sixth President*

Board of Managers

Charles N. Bancker	1820—1821
Clement C. Biddle	1820—1823
John C. Browne	1820—1821
Merritt Canby	1820—1825
Robert I. Evans	1820—1823
William Fry	1820—1821
Philip Garrett	1820—1835
Jacob Gratz	1820—1822
Thomas Kimber	1820—1824
Thomas F. Leaming	1820—1822
Robert M. Lewis	1820—1821
John C. Lowber	1820—1821
Rev. Philip F. Mayer	1820—1828
Lloyd Mifflin	1820—1824
Abraham Miller	1820—1826
Samuel B. Morris	1820—1822
Richard Oakford	1820—1828
Samuel L. Shober	1820—1822
Matthew C. Ralston	1820—1822
Benjamin Tucker	1820—1834
Samuel Sellers	1820—1826
John H. Willits	1820—1821
Richard C. Wood	1820—1822
Benjamin H. Yarnall	1820—1822
Anthony Finley	1821—1826
Samuel Canby, Jr.	1821—1822
Dr. William Price	1821—1823
William J. Duane	1821—1823
Henry Troth	1821—1837
Frederick V. Krug	1821—1822
William S. Warder	1821—1831
John Keating, Jr.	1821—1825
Dr. Franklin Bache	1822—1827
Joseph Parker Norris, Jr.	1822—1823
Joseph F. Ridgway	1822—1825
Harvey Lewis	1822—1828
James Perot	1822—1825
Joseph Cresson	1822—1825
William J. Paxson	1822—1823
Charles Keen	1823—1826
William Boyd	1823—1828
Ellis H. Yarnall	1823—1824
Dr. Henry Bond	1823—1824
Samuel Knight	1823—1824

Peter Lehman ..... 1823—1825
Townsend Sharpless ..... 1824—1843
Morris Smith ..... 1824—1825
Samuel H. Thomas ..... 1824—1827
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Joseph P. Grant ..... 1825—1826
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Henry Farnum ..... 1831—1838
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Thomas Savery ..... 1832—1837
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John H. Willitts ..... 1833—1834
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John G. Folwell ..... 1834—1838
Charles H. White ..... 1834—1835
John M. Ogden ..... 1834—1835
William R. Maxfield ..... 1835—1858
Rufus Tyler ..... 1835—1836
Adam Waldie ..... 1835—1836
John H. Cresson ..... 1835—1844
Joseph T. Baldwin ..... 1835—1836
Benjamin E. Valentine ..... 1835—1839
Charles Roberts ..... 1836—1837
William Kite ..... 1836—1846
William H. White ..... 1836—1837
Jesse Godley ..... 1836—1837
George W. Gill ..... 1836—1840
Robert Pearsoll ..... 1837—1842
David H. White ..... 1837—1842
Peter Wright ..... 1837—1845
Samuel D. Breed ..... 1837—1840
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Thomas H. McCollin ..... 1837—1857
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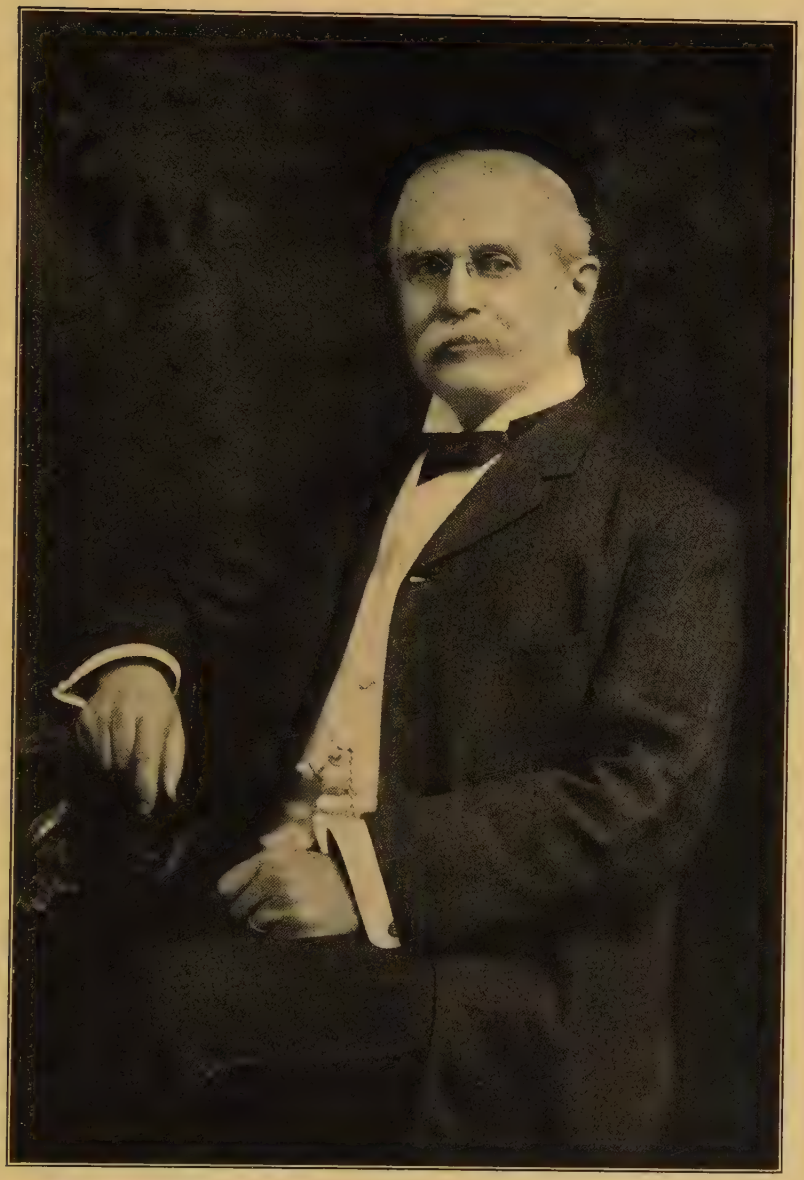
Morton McMichael ..... 1840—1842
Jesse Ogden ..... 1840—1853
John Troubel, Jr. ..... 1841—1844
Samuel I. Sharpless ..... 1841—1847
Samuel W. Lippincott ..... 1842—1848
Thomas Hartley ..... 1842—1844
Benjamin R. Snider ..... 1842—1846
Joshua Mitchell ..... 1843—1855
Joel Cadbury ..... 1844—1861
Charles H. Abbott ..... 1844—1846
George Dilks ..... 1844—1855

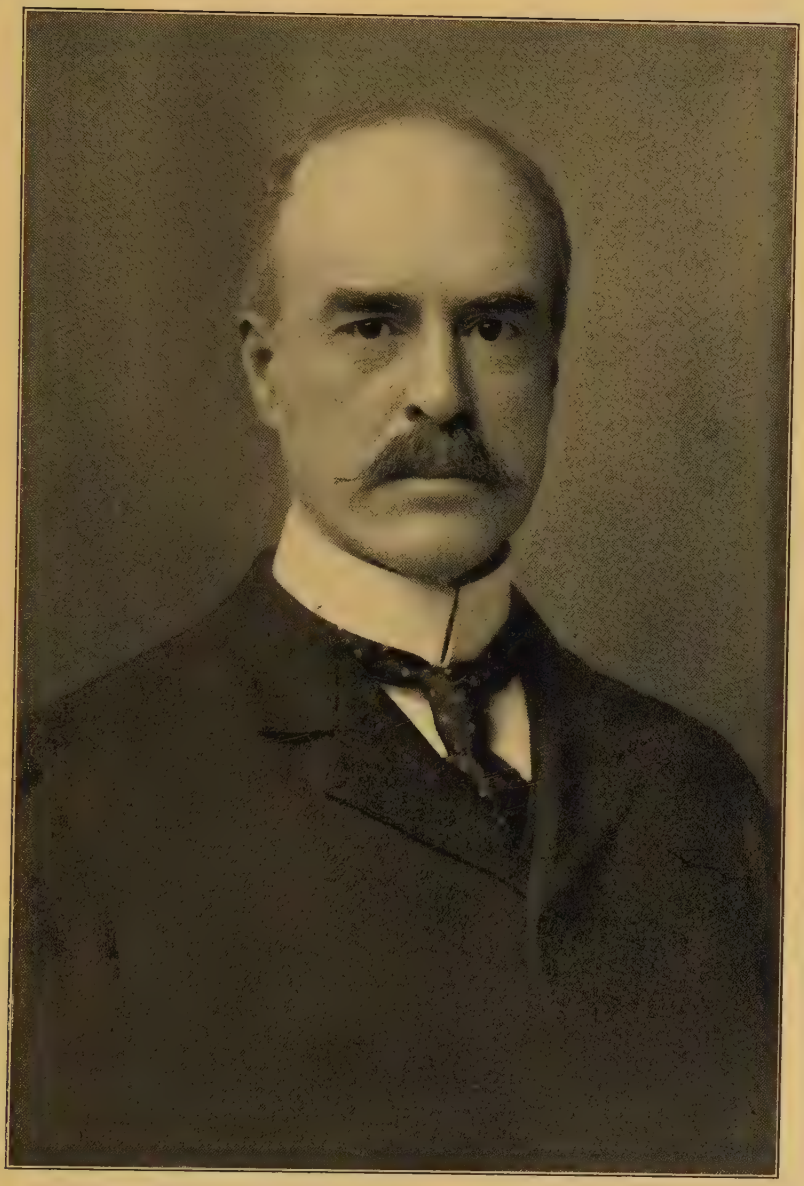
Benjamin M. Hollinshead	1844—1874
Samuel Jeanes	1844—1845
Charles C. Thorne	1844—1850
Thomas C. Garrett	1844—1856
Joseph H. Collins	1845—1889
Walter Cresson	1845—1846
John Troubel, Jr.,	1845—1846
Dr. Joshua W. Ash	1845—1867
Charles Lancaster	1846—1853
William P. Troth	1846—1878
Samuel F. Troth	1846—1876
William M. Clarke	1846—1848
George Morrison Coates	1846—1848
Tristram Bowdel	1846—1851
James J. McCollin	1847—1848
Joshua Lippincott	1848—1849
Oliver H. Wilson	1848—1849
Joseph E. M'Ilhenny	1848—1855
Thomas Fisher	1848—1856
Henry Palmer	1848—1850
James Ewen	1848—1849
Elihu Roberts	1849—1857
Richard Richardson	1849—1858
Edward Townsend	1849—1850
John Adamson	1850—1851
Isaac G. Turner	1850—1856
Joseph Walton, Jr.,	1850—1854
William L. Meddock	1851—1859
Samuel Bines	1851—1860
James Hutchinson	1852—1854
Mark Balderston	1853—1881
George W. Childs	1853—1858
Joseph A. Needles	1854—1858
Francis Bacon	1854—1855
Tristram Bowdel	1855—1874
Thomas Ridgway	1855—1857
Joshua L. Bailey	1855—1856
Elwood Matlack	1855—1858
Philip C. Garrett	1856—1864
Edward H. Bonsall	1856—1867
Benjamin Orne	1856—1876
Israel H. Johnson	1856—1857
Thomas H. Speakman	1856—1864
Charles Rhoads	1857—1862
Isaac Starr, Jr.	1857—1861



JOSEPH R. RHOADS, *The Eighth President*

Jonathan B. Mitchell ..... 1857—1863
Samuel J. Cresswell ..... 1857—1858
John Price Wetherill ..... 1858—1865
William W. Cadbury ..... 1858—1859
James H. Bryson ..... 1858—1859
Richard Wood ..... 1858—1859
George Vaux ..... 1858—1864
Horace Smith ..... 1858—1859
Samuel James ..... 1859—1868
R. Franklin Raley ..... 1859—1861
Joseph B. Cooper ..... 1859—1860
Henry Sharpless ..... 1859—1862
Samuel M. Albertson ..... 1859—1872
James Shinn ..... 1860—1863
James S. Whitney ..... 1860—1870
William Macniven ..... 1861—1862
William C. Lloyd ..... 1861—1871
Thomas M. McCollin ..... 1861—1869
Rufus M. Erskine ..... 1862—1864
Hugh Stevenson ..... 1862—1884
John B. Garrett ..... 1862—1865
Joseph Trimble ..... 1863—1871
George Watson ..... 1863—1867
John Wetherill, Jr. ..... 1864—1893
Edward Hopper ..... 1864—1865
Samuel R. Calladay ..... 1864—1866
William S. Baker ..... 1864—1865
Joseph R. Rhoads ..... 1865—1884
Franklin M. Dickson ..... 1865—1870
Charles Hartshorne ..... 1865—1871
Henry T. Coates ..... 1866—1910
John Livezey ..... 1866—1874
Edwin W. Payne ..... 1866—1884
Samuel Troth ..... 1867—1918
George Dixon ..... 1867—1880
Thomas Scattergood ..... 1867—1869
Edward Bettle, Jr. ..... 1868—1892
Charles Roberts ..... 1869—1902
Joseph Griffith ..... 1869—1891
Edward L. Scull ..... 1870—1873
Isaac H. Sherman ..... 1870—1872
Ambrose Smith ..... 1871—1876
Samuel Henry Troth ..... 1871—1901
Richard Nicholson ..... 1871—1873
Randolph Wood ..... 1871—1876

Charles Richardson	1872—1873
Thomas Walter	1873—1902
Isaac S. Fogg	1873—1875
Henry M. Laing	1873—1898
John F. Sheaff	1874—1880
James H. Eldridge	1874—1875
John Lucas	1874—1875
Lewis J. Crew	1875—1877
John L. Hough	1875—1896
Thomas Scattergood	1875—1880
Edward L. Scull	1876—1880
William K. Walton	1876—1880
John J. Weaver	1876—1878
William M. Runk	1876—1882
Anson H. Hamilton	1876—1882
John Story Jenks	1877—1884
Charles J. Taylor	1877—1882
Theodore Starr	1880—1882
William M. Coates	1880—
Charles P. Perot	1880—1899
Joseph Parrish	1880—1888
Philip C. Garrett	1881—1884
Walter Wood	1881—1897
William S. Reyburn	1882—1884
John W. Ogden	1882—1885
Samuel Biddle	1882—1884
Thomas M. Seeds	1882—1896
Henry Bettle	1884—1886
John G. Bullock	1884—1922
Isaac Lloyd	1884—1896
James G. McCollin	1884—1885
John C. Maule	1884—1898
Charles B. Shoemaker	1884—1890
Ambrose Smith	1884—1885
Hood Gilpin	1885—1911
William M. Runk	1885—1888
David Alsop	1885—1888
Edward S. Child	1886—1887
Henry Troth	1887—1912
William L. Springs	1889—1892
George R. Nell	1889—1904
Charles Wetherill	1890—1894
William J. Collins	1890—1896
Samuel Biddle	1890—1919
Thomas Lynch Montgomery	1891—1901, 1920—



WILLIAM M. COATES, *The Ninth and Present President*

William S. Ashbrook ..... 1892—
David L. Lukens ..... 1892—1895
James G. McCollin ..... 1894—1901
Matthew Walker ..... 1894—1899
J. Howard Rhoads ..... 1895—1901
Michael J. Brown ..... 1897—1919
Samuel M. Vauclain ..... 1897—1902
Benjamin Cadbury ..... 1897—
John McGill ..... 1897—1908
Coleman Sellers, Jr. ..... 1898—1922
Edward K. Jeanes ..... 1898—1908
D. Allen Knight ..... 1899—
Henry R. Edmunds ..... 1899—1906
James Hibbs ..... 1899—1917
George G. Mercer ..... 1899—1900
Charles Longstreth ..... 1901—1903
Joel Cook ..... 1901—1904
William L. Savidge ..... 1901—1904
Charles Hare Hutchinson ..... 1902—1903
Stanley G. Flagg, Sr. ..... 1902—1919
Esmonde Austin ..... 1903—1906
Webster King Wetherill ..... 1904—
David Townsend ..... 1904—1919
Thomas R. Hill ..... 1904—1915
A. P. Wetherill ..... 1904—1907
Benjamin Coates ..... 1906—1911
Alfred M. Collins ..... 1906—1915
Warner Walter ..... 1907—1918
Francis B. Brandt ..... 1908—1919
Harry C. Potter ..... 1909—1921
Elmer Elbert Craig ..... 1909—1911
Herbert S. Tripple ..... 1909—1912
William R. Verner ..... 1910—1913
William C. Longstreth ..... 1911—
Edward Troth ..... 1911—1913
Rupert Sargent Holland ..... 1912—
John L. Smith ..... 1912—1921
Howard Longstreth ..... 1912—
Levi Teal ..... 1913—1917
Charles J. Shoemaker ..... 1914—1923
John M. Scott ..... 1914—
R. Montgomery Haines ..... 1915—
James J. Quigley ..... 1915—
T. Leaming Smith ..... 1915—
Francis N. Hemperley ..... 1915—1916

Jesse Williams	1916—
Orlando Crease, Jr.	1916—1921
Charles M. Burns	1917—1920
Dr. Morris Booth Miller	1917—1924
James F. Sullivan	1918—
John Louis Haney	1919—
Frederick H. Shelton	1919—1924
Edward S. Sayres	1919—1923
Albert Cook Myers	1919—
John Frederick Lewis	1920—
Dr. Wilbur Paddock Klapp	1921—
William F. Fell	1921—
Lewis R. Harley	1921—1923
Francis Chapman	1922—1923
T. Morris Perot, Jr.	1922—
Francis R. Taylor	1922—
M. Vernon Coates	1924—

Librarians

John H. Willits	1820—1828
James M. Bird	1828—1831
Benjamin E. Valentine	1831—1835
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John Lynas Smith	1842—1847
James J. McCollin	1847—1851
Jesse Ogden	1851—1861
Harriet Schnider	1861—1866
Harriet Schnider French	1866—1870
Mary A. Harpur	1870—1876
Caroline A. Glover	1876—1884
Isaac Morgan	1884—1891
Caroline M. Underhill	1891—1895
Jean Y. Middleton	1895—1908
Edith M. Bache	1908—1917
Elizabeth V. Kelly	1917—1921
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William R. Reinicke	1924—

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D. Allen Knight
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Frederick H. Shelton
T. Leaming Smith
James F. Sullivan

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